BOMBAY COURIER.

...EEK,—EVERY SATURDY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

SATURDAY, 25 JANUARY, 1834. [NO. 2307.

...S, LIQUORS, &c.
...e God...ns of BECK AND ..., the undermentioned Wines, &c. of unexceptionable quality, vizt :—

Pale and brown Sherry, at	Rs.	20	per dozen.
Port.....at	Rs.	22	per doz.
Lisbon.....at 10 *a*		12	"
Brandy.....at 15 *a*		18	"
Jamaica Rum, at		12	"
Holland's Gin, in cases of 15 large bottles,	Rs.	24	per case.
French Liqueurs of sorts,		18	per doz.
Ripe Hodgson's Beer		6	"
Rum Shrub, in pints,		9	"

General Terms—CASH, or a reference for payment.

Forbes Street, Jan. 25th., 1834.

MESSRS. TYABJEE and CO. respectfully beg to inform their Customers and the public in general, that they have just received per Ship *Severn*, Captain Dixon, from England, a choice investment of the most fashionable Bonnets ever received at this place, and which will be exposed for sale on Monday next the 27th instant, as follows, Silk Straw and Tuscan Bonnets with rich trimmings, Figured Silk Tissue, Coral, Brazilian, Naples ditto with Trimmings, Patent do., very Rich Caps, with Rich Trimmings, Plain Tuscan Ladies and Children's Bonnets, Boys do. Hats, Blonde Gauze, for Ladies Sleeves, black figured Veils, Welch Flannel, black Bombazine, Edging Work, Childrens Cambric Caps and Bodies, Edging Lace, and a few hides of Patent Pump Leather, together with many English and French handsome Articles.

Bombay, 24th January, 1834.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by Public Auction this day, Saturday, the 25th instant, precisely at 12 o'clock, at the Godowns of Messrs. ROGER DE FARIA and CO. adjoining to their Office, the following Wines, to close different accounts :—

10 Pipes of Madeira Wine.
5 ditto of Teneriffe ditto,
10 Quarters of Choice old Madeira Wine.

Bombay, 25th January, 1834.

VALUABLE LAW AND OTHER BOOKS FOR ...

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by public auction, on Monday, the 3d of February, at their Rooms, a collection of the above, belonging to MARTIN WEST, Esq. Catalogues will be published.

The Books may be viewed four days before the sale.

Bombay, 25th Jan., 1834.

FOR SALE at the Godown of Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO.,

Geneva of the 1st quality, received from Messrs. Graham and Co. of Rotterdam, at Rs. 20 per doz.

A Few cases of very superior Pale Sherry received from W. D. Sheriff, of London, at Rs. 25 per doz.

Fresh high flavored English Claret, from ditto. at Rs. 25 per doz.

Chapaigne Brandy of excellent quality, from ditto, at Rs. 18 per doz.

Madaira Wine from Keirs and Co. of the finest quality, imported in 1831, in Pipes, Hds. and Bottled.

TERMS, CASH.

FOR SALE at Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO'S—Double Barrell Percussion Guns (copper caps) from Wm. Mills, Mahogany Cases, with very complete apparatus, at Rupees 550.

Do. do. from John Manton and Son, Rupees 600.

All received direct from the makers.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE,

THE ... for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army.

This work is printed on both English and China paper. The price of the former is six, and the latter five rupees per copy.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.

THE ACTING PAYMASTER, of H. M. 4th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons, will receive sealed Tenders (post paid,) until the morning of the 5th of February next, for a Bill or Bills for £450, or thereabouts, at twenty one days after sight, on Messrs. CHARLES HOPKINSON, BARTON AND Co. Army Agents, Regent Street, London.—The bidding to be in Poona rupees for even sums of not less than fifty pounds each.

Kirkee, 10th January, 1834.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO., Rankin's Pale Sherry in 6 dozen cases, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

Bombay, 25th Jan. 1834.

...ude with the Laughable Farce of THE IRISH TUTOR.

The doors to be opened at 6 o'clock, and the performance to commence at 7 precisely.

Boxes.....	Rs. 6	Upper Boxes.....	3
Pit.....	4	Gallery.....	2

Tickets and places to be had at the Theatre on Tuesday the 28th., and Wednesday the 29th. inst., from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Bombay, for the SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, lately established at Calcutta, and is authorized to grant Policies of Insurance on Vessels and Merchandize to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand Sicca Rupees (150,000) on one vessel, the Policies being payable at Calcutta, or London, as the case may be.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE,
Agent.

Bombay, 24th January, 1834.

NOTICE.

ON Saturday next, the 2d of February, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will submit for sale, by Public Auction, at their Rooms, two pair of Grey Arab Carriage Horses. The well known Bay Arab (Lady's) Horse "Forrester."

A London built Barouche.

A ditto Phæton, with shifting seats, Hoods, Rain and Sun skreens, &c. and two sets of Carriage Harness.

The above are the property of His Excellency, SIR COLIN HALKETT, Commander in Chief, and may be inspected any time previous to the sale, standing in the rear of the camp on the esplanade, private tenders, for any of the above will meet attention from the advertisers.

ON Saturday next, the 2d February, MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND CO., will, in addition to the above sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a great variety of Household Furniture and property belonging to COLONEL STROVER, and other parties embarking for Europe, particulars will appear in a future advertisement.

At noon, they will sell without reserve, his Barouche and a pair of Grey Arab Horses, and Harness.

A do. do. do. belonging to the Reverend H. DAVIES, and a coach.

A Black Stud Bred, Charger, 5 Years old, perfectly sound and quiet, with "*Pedigree*" attached. A brown Arab rising five, a very promising Horse, and a variety of other cattle.

ALSO,

A Palanquin, Carriage, and a London Built Phæton, nearly new.

NOTICE, this day, Saturday, the 25th January, at 11 A. M. MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell, by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the valuable Library of W. B. MARTIN, Esq. Bengal C. S., embarking for Europe. Catalogues of the same are now in circulation.

Nesbit Lane, 22d January, 1834.

WANTED—For the 11th Regiment N. I., a European capable of instructing and leading a Brass Band; a liberal salary will be given. For further particulars apply to the officer commanding the regiment

SALE by Auction, BECK AND CO., on Tuesday next, 28th instant, will sell off by Public Ouctry, chiefly without any reserve, the following collection of goods, viz. A few sets of plain and balance ivory handle Knives and Forks, large and small Thermometers, in Morocco Cases, Pistols, single barrelled Guns, Patent Shot of Nos., a small Invoice, Beading, ware, consisting of plated Carriage, Dog's Chains, common Scissors, Garden Spades, Fish Hooks, &c. Russia Duck, coarse and fine, Corderoy, Fustian, Cambay Carpets, salted Salmon in Kegs, Vinegar in Bottle, from Powell and Brown, a small collection of Books, sundry Wines, Beer and Liquors, a great variety of useful household Furniture, and at 1 P. M. any Vehicles, Saddle and Draught Cattle, that may be received.

Forbes Street, 25th January, 1834.

FRENCH GOODS.

BECK AND CO., have pleasure in announcing the receipt of the undermentioned choice French Goods, per *La Nymphe*, vizt :—Bologna, Sausages in beautiful preservation Sardinnes in Oil and Butter, Marble Slabs or Monuments, and Pin Tables, Leghorn Bonnets trimmed and untrimmed, Boys and Girls do., for Children of all ages; elegant Guitars in cases, Guitar, Violin and Bass Strings, Eau de Cologne, Dolls dressed and plain, Musical Snuff Boxes, Cognac Brandy in Wood, &c. The whole deserving attention.

Forbes Street, 25th Jan., 1834.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN AND CO.,

A fresh batch of Brown's Cantenac Claret, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at 20 Rs. per dozen.

Cockburn's Leith Sherry, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Golden Sherry from Cockburn and Campbell, of Edinburgh, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Schiedam Gin, in cases and carboys.

SHERRY of various qualities in cases of 3 dozen, at from Rs. 33 to Rs. 75 per case. Apply to DUNCAN GIBB and Co.

Dady's Buildings, 25th Jan. 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. LECKIE and Co.,

Bass' Pale Ale, at Rs. 45 per hhd.
Barclay's do do „ 35 „

Apply to SHAPOORJEE NASSERWANJEE.

GRUAUD LA ROSE CLARET.

A Fresh arrival by the Ship *La France*, direct from the Proprietors, in one dozen cases, at Rs. 25 per dozen. To be had at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co.

Dady's Buildings, 25th January, 1834.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET :—

Claret 2d growth.....	Rs.	30	per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	"	26	per doz.
Ditto in Pints.....	"	14	per doz.
Port Wine,.....	"	20	per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR sale at the Godowns of M... *Pheasant's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 25th January, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Boye OOMRAW BEEBEE, the Widow of SYED GOOLAMALLY, Motcewalla, has contracted with MAHOMED IBRAHIM, Goozrattee, to sell her Chawl or Range, containing three apartments, situated at old Koomarwadda, without the town walls of Bombay, opposite the Chawl belonging to Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba. If any person or persons have any Claims, Demands, Mortgage, Inheritable rights or otherwise, he, she, or they, are hereby requested to make known the same to the said purchaser at his house, situated in Nabob Musjeed Street, without the Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom dated 24 January, 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર ... ...

TO BE LET—The well known ... ant House called Camball... the Breach.

Ditto, ditto, called C... occupied by Archdea...

Ditto, ditto, ...

Ditto, ditt...

For parti... TON...

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE, No. 3, in Rutherfield Street, recently vacated by A. S. LE MESSURIER, Esq.

Do. No. 35, in Meadow Street, do. by H. F. OWEN, Esq.

Do. at Colaba just vacated by Colonel VALIANT.

For particulars apply to CURSETJEE JA... SETJEE.

25th January, 18...

TO LET,

AN Airy house (the upper apartments ... TYABJEE'S Shop) with outhous... &c. For particulars apply to the owner... Messrs. TYABJEE'S AND CO'S. Shop.

TO BE LET—A large and commodi... lower-roomed new Bungalow, with ou... houses, situated at Colabah, adjoining to th... one now occupied by Mr. Lazar Josep... Miguel, Armenian. To be entered on imme... diately.

Ditto, ditto, upper roomed, adjoining to th... above.

Ditto, ditto, upper roomed at Ambroly... adjoining the one now occupied by Mr. O. W. Ketterer. For particulars apply to PESTONJEE MERVANJEE, opposite the Sally Gate.

Bombay, 24th January, 1834.

TO BE LET—An upper roomed large and commodious House, lately vacated by Mar... tin West, Esq. situated in Rampart Row.

For particulars apply to RUSTOMJEE MUNCHERJEE or MUNCHERJEE BURJORJEE, at the Office of Messrs. ROGER DE FARIA AND CO.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HUNSRAJ HURREEDASS begs to announce for public information, that his son CURSONDASS HUNSRAJ, being under the age of 19 years, and entirely inexperienced with the world, executed his note, bonds, &c. to several of his Friends partly before and partly after the considera... tion th... honest holders of such vouchers, have returned them, amounting to upwards of Rs. 20,000, but he supposes there must be some returnable. It is therefore hereby requested that the holders of such vouchers or writings of any nature so executed by the said C. H. will bring the same to either the said H. H. or give notice thereof to his Attorney Mr. J. P. LARKINS, or if they wish, they may bring an action thereon, within the period of 14 days, from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded from any benefit therein.—Bombay, this 24th January, 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

...ુંબ...રાજ...ુરીદાસ...શરવને...ભાણ...ઇકરાર જે...મારો...દીઇકરો...ઇકરશાંનદાશ...ુંબાશરાજ...વરશ ૧૯ ની...વર્ષેનોછે...તેનુ...ચીત...ઠેકાણે...નથી તેથી...ઇકરીને...ઉેટલાએકોને...ચીઠીઓ...તથા ભાંડો...વગર...નાણાં...લીધે...લખી...આપેઆંછે... તેની...અકને...ખબર...થાજ...તારે...કુંએ...શારા... ઓણશો...પાશે...ઉેવરા...બીજે...વગર...નાણાં...લીધે ઓચરો...લખાવી...લીધાંછે...તે...પાછાં...આપો... તારે...ભાંડો...તથા...ચીઠીઓ...રૂપીઆ ૨૦૦૦૦ ઉપરાંત...ની...અકને...લખી...લેણારાઓએ...પાછી લાવી...આપીછે...ને...ઉનર...અલી...ઇકરાંનદાશ... લખતા...લાઇકાએ...વગર...નાણાં...આપેવ...લખાવી લીધેલાં...હોએ...તેઓને...જણેર...ઇકરેજે...તેઓ એ...પાછાં...આપવાં...નઈતર...આજથી...દીન... ની...મુદતમાં...ુંબાશરાજ...ુરીદાશ...શતર...લારઝીન...થારાનાંવર્ષી... અથવા...નઈને...તે...ઘા... હોએતો...તે...ઇકે... ...ઇરીઆ... ઇકે...

Bombay, 24th January, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that RAMJEE CHATOOR, having contracted and agreed to purchase from RAGOBA RAMCHUNDER BHENDA, only son, heir, and respresentative of RAMCHUNDER SUNKER BHENDA, late of Bombay, Hindoo, Inhabitant, deceased, a Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House, situate at or near Cawasjee Patell's Tank, without the Fort walls of Bombay; any person or persons having any Mortgage claims, demands, or inheritable rights thereon, are required to notify the same to Mr. J. P. LARKINS, attorney at Law for the purchaser, at his office in Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein. Dated 25th January, 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

[illegible] • ચતુરે • ધંધુકર • એમક • શ્રી • બાકારકોટ [illegible] શાજી • પતેલનાં • તલાવ • આગલનુ • રાગાળા [illegible] ચંદર • લોડે • તે • રામચંદર • શંકર • લોડે • શ્રી • ચુ [illegible] વાલો • ફીનકુ • રેકેવાફી • કતો • તેનો • એખ [illegible] • ફોકરો • તમા • વારશદારકે • તે • પાશેથી • વેચાતુ [illegible] નુ • શાટુ • ફીધુંકે — એ • ઉપર • કરએમક • લોક [illegible] થવા • લોકોનો • ગીરવી • અથવા • વારશા • ની • [illegible] તનો • દર્યો • અથવા • માંગણુ • પોચતુ • કોએ [illegible] નો • તેનાંમાને • જાણ • કરેચકે • તેઓએ • આજથી [illegible] દીન ૧૪ • ની • મુદતમો • ખરીદદારનો • ધારાનો • [illegible] વકીલ • મીશતર — જે — પી — લારકીનશને • એની [illegible] આદીશ • ફોટેકોટ • આગલકે • તાંકું • જાકર • ક [illegible] રે — મુદતપકી • ફોધનો • દાવો • કબુલ • કરશે • ન [illegible] કી — તા • ૨૪ મી • જાનીવારી ૧૮૩૪ ❀

A CARD.—The elegant suite of Tents occupied by W. B. MARTIN, Esq. on the Esplanade, will be sold at 4 P. M. on Saturday next, the 2d February. Further particulars will appear in Tuesday's Courier, and Wednesday's Gazette. FRITH BOMANJEE, and CO. *Bombay, 25th. January,* 1834.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office,

The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 20, each No.	3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,	0 2 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,	0 3 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,	0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,	0 2 0
Plans of the Island,	1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,	5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,	3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE EUPHRATES, 600 Tons, WILLIAM BUCKHAM, Commander, now daily expected, and will have immediate despatch. Plans, of her Cabins can be seen at the Office of DIROM, CARTER AND Co.

25th January, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO FALMOUTH,

THE Ship SEVERN, of 500 tons, ADAM DIXON, Commander, will be dispatched about the first of March.

This ship has a Poop and excellent accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Captain DIXON, or to RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO.

Bombay, 25th Jan., 1834.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON, CALLING AT CANANORE AND THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

THE Fine Teak built Ship LADY NUGENT, of 600 Tons, LUCAS PERCIVAL, Commander, H. C. S., will sail from Bombay on the 16th February. This Ship has splendid accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of her Cabins may be had and further particulars know[illegible] application to

25th January, [illegible]

officers to return to their duty on your establishment :—

Captain Thomas Donnelly, by the' Upton Castle."
Ensign Alfred W. Beaven, in Agust.
Ensign Thomas Edmunds, by an overland route.

2nd. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty on your establishment :—

Lieutenant William Brett, by the Marquis of Hastings.
Lieutenant Henry, W. Brett, by the same ship.

Letter dated 3d July 1833, *No.* 48.

We authroize you to grant to gunner Daniel Smith, of the 2nd company 2nd battalion of artillery on your establishment, his discharge from our service, taking care that the company are put to no expense by the passage of that individual to this country.

Letter dated 17th July 1833, *No* 50.

Para. 1*st.*—We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty on your establishment—

Captain George Smith.
Lieutenant F. A. Pontardent, by an overland route.

2nd. We have permitted Lieutenant Francis Wheler of the Bengal cavalry, to return to his duty on that establishment, via your presidency. This officer has been informed, that his pay will commence only from the date of reaching the presidency to which he belongs, or joining his regiment.

Letter dated 23rd July 1833, *No.* 51.

Para. 1*st.* We have permitted captain Maurice Stack to return to his duty on your establishment,

2nd Captain A. P. Hockin of your establishment, has been permitted to remain six months longer in this country.

Letter dated 30th July 1833, *No.* 52.

Para. 1*st* We have permitted Lieutenant Henry S. Watkins to return to his duty on your establishment.

2nd. Lieutenant O. A. Woodhouse of your establishment, has been permitted to return to his duty overland. This officer has been informed that his pay will commence only from the date of reaching your presidency, or joining his regiment.

3rd. We have permitted Captain W. C. Freeman of your establishment, to remain six months longer in this country.

No. 30.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the accompanying extract, paragraphs 3rd and 4th, of a dispatch addressed to the supreme government under date 30th April, No. 40 of 1833, conveying the decision of the Honorable the Court of of Directors, respecting the promotions of cadets to fill vacancies in the rank of cornet or ensign, while other regiments of the same branch of the service might be burthened with supernumeraries.

Extract of a military letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 40, *dated 30th April,* 1833.

Letter dated 29th March, 1832, No. 45.

Transmit a correspondence with the Madras government and request Court's decision as to the correctness of the Madras practice on the following points, vizt.—

1st.—In nominating cadets on their arrival to be acting 2nd lieutenants, cornets, and ensigns, respectively.

2nd.—In promoting cadets to the rank of cornets or ensigns, to fill vacancies in regiments of cavalry or infantry supernumeraries

3rd.—As to the case of captain Corbet of the Madras army, who was granted Indian allowances on his return from furlough prior to the date of his arrival at his own presidency.

Enquiries have been made as to the practice at Madras of issuing commissions to acting 2nd lieutenants, cornets and ensigns, and the result will be communicated.

Letter 1st May 1832, *No.* 54.

Containing the reply of the Madras Government which states that commissions have not been issued to acting ensigns &c. but that the Governor in Council now proposes to issue them free of expense.

Also.

Letter 4th June 1832. No. 63.

Forwarding minute by the governor general consequent on the above information.

and

Letter 1st August, 1832, *No.* 90

Transmitting the reply of the Bombay government to the reference made for the purpose of ascertaining the practice of that presidency on the promotion of cadets, and the posting and removal of ensigns, accompanied by a minute by the governor general, directing that the Bengal practice be prospectively acted on, both at Madras and Bombay.

In conformity with the preceding orders of the Honorable Court, and in modification of the general order under date the 10th December, No. 480 of 1832, the following alterations are made :—

Transfers

Ensign N. P. McDougall, from 9th to the 13th regi[illegible]

Ensign J. M. Brown from 1st gr. regiment N. I. to the left wing European regiment, as 3rd ensign.

Ensign W. Rose, from 26th to the 23rd regiment N. I. as 4th ensign.

Ensign F. C. Wells, from 17th to the 15th regiment N. I. as 2nd ensign.

Ensign T. Willmott (killed) from 14th regiment N. I. to the left wing European regiment.

Ensign R. Hudson, from 7th to the 18th regiment N. I. as 3rd ensign.

Ensign W. G. McHaffie, from 21st to the 6th regiment N. I. as 2nd ensign.

Ensign R. Travers, from 12th to the 16th regiment N. I. as 4th ensign.

Ensign J. Tait, from 19th to the 6th regiment N. I. as 3rd ensign.

Ensign C. R. Whitelock, from 7th to the 11th regi[illegible]ent N. I. as 2nd ensign.

[illegible]W. F. Cormack, from 22nd to the 15th regi[illegible]as 4th ensign.

[illegible]tgrave, from 20th to the 8th regiment

[illegible]12th to the 15th regiment N.

[illegible]5th to the 8th regiment

[illegible]ovals of the un[illegible]government

[illegible]regi

Ensign W. C Stather, from 1st gr. regimen[illegible] regiment N. I.

Ensign F. I. Goggin, from 23rd to the [illegible] N. I.

Ensign S. [illegible]proule, from 7th to the 6th[illegible]

Ensign G. [illegible]ippon, from 21st to the[illegible] N. I.

Ensign H. [illegible]unningham, (deceased) [illegible]ent N. I.

6th regiment, from 25th to the 2[illegible]

Ensign H. Rud[illegible]ned officers are[illegible] effective strength of [illegible] respecti[illegible] the dates expressed opposite to their [illegible]

Ensign W. G. Wheatley, 4th regiment N. I. 31st May 1831, *vice* Wardel deceased.

Ensign H. W. Evans, 9th regiment N. I. 17th July 1830, *vice* McDougall, transferred to the 13th regiment N. I.

Ensign T. Minster, 11th regiment N. I. 20th May 1830, *vice* Roper deceased.

Ensign W. Orrok, 26th regiment N. I. 11th July 1831, *vice* J. J. Browne deceased.

Ensign J. S. Cahill, 3rd regiment N. I. 17th February 1831, *vice* Hall resigned.

Ensign H. Franklin, 2nd grenadier regiment N. I. 19th April 1832, *vice* Elwall deceased.

Ensign A. W. Beavan, right wing European regiment, 28th December 1833, *vice* Cunningham resigned.

Ensign J. G. J. Johnston, 10th regiment N. I. 23rd September 1830, *vice* G. T. Fenwick resigned.

Ensigns reposted
Rank as ensign.

H. Lavie, 14th June 1832, to the regiment N. I. as 2nd ensign.

R. H. Young, do. do. do. to the 2nd grenadier regiment N. I. as 2nd ensign.

G. J. D. Milne, do. do. do. to the 24th regiment N. I. as 3rd ensign.

H. Price, do. do. do. to the 3rd regiment N. I. as 3rd ensign.

R. Phillips, (deceased) do. do. do. to the 13th regiment N. I.

H. Rudd, do. do. do. to the 5th regiment N. I. as 3rd ensign.

R. H. Mackintosh, do. do. do. to the 2nd grenadier regiment N. I. as 3rd ensign.

E. Hall, (deceased) do. do. do. to the 4th regiment N. I.

J. C. Wright, 24th June, do. to the 9th regiment N. I. as 3rd ensign.

R. Jeffery, 23d July 1832, to the 19th regiment N. I as 3rd ensign.

C. N. Treasure, 9th September, do. to the 11th regiment N. I. as 3d ensign.

C. P. Leeson, 11th do. do. to the 25th regiment N. I. as 3rd ensign.

A. B. Rathborne, 7th November do to the 24th regiment N. I as 4th ensign.

E. W. Agar, do. do. do. to the 3rd regiment N. I. as 4th ensign

W. B. Ponsonby, do. do. do. to the right wing European regiment, as 4th ensign.

H. W. Diggle, 16th December, do. to the 13th regiment N. I. as 3rd ensign.

G. Cruickshank, do do. do. to the 5th regiment N. I. as 4th ensign.

R. P. Hogg, do. do. do. to the 2nd grenadier regiment N. I. as 4th ensign.

W. H. B. Watkins, 16th February 1833, to the 4th regiment N. I. as 3rd ensign.

T. H. Godfrey, 17th March do. to the left wing European regiment, as 4th ensign.

D. R. Power, do. do. do. to the 20th regiment N. I. as 4th ensign.

W. H. Goodfrey, 5th July, do. to the 17th regiment N. I as 4th ensign.

A. Vaillant, do. do. do. to the 6th regiment N. I. as 4th ensign.

C. D. Mylne, 8th do. do. to the 6th regiment N. I. as 4th ensign.

W. Reynolds, 5th August, do. to the 14th regiment N. I. as 4th ensign.

W. C. Erskine, 24th do do. to the 19th regiment N. I. as 4th ensign.

M. F. Gordon, do. do. do. to the 11th regiment N. I. as 4th ensign.

G. H. Robertson, do. do. do. to the 25th regiment N. I. as 4th ensign.

Henry Cracroft, 30th September, do. to the 18th regiment N. I. as 4th ensign.

A. Welstead, 6th October, do. to the 21st regiment N. I. as 4th ensign,

E. M. Milne, do. do. do. the 7th regiment N. I. as 4th ensign.

Edward Wood, do. do. do. to the 12th regiment N. I. as 4th ensign.

W. R. Simpson, do. do. do. to the 20th regiment N. I. as 4th ensign.

P. E. Warburton, do. do. do. to the 13th regiment N I. as 4th ensign.

A. J. Hodgson, 23d November, do. to the 4th regiment N. I. as 4th ensign.

No. 31.—Captain J Rankin resumed charge of the pay department, northern division of the army, on the 1st instant.

No. 32.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the pay of bombardiers of artillery, transferred to the European independent veteran company, at two pence per diem, less than that of a corporal of infantry.

No. 33.—Lieutenant J. Kiln r, assistant to the inspecting engineer of the Deccan, is allowed leave of absence to visit the presidency on urgent private affairs, from the 10th instant to the 20th March next.

Bombay Castle, 17*th January* 1834.

No. 34.—Ensign A. W. Beavan, of the right wing Hon'ble the Court of Directors, date of arrival at Bombay 9th January 1834.

No. 35.—Captain J. T. Leslie, of the regiment of artillery, is placed in command of the invalids of the season, of the Hon'ble Company's service, proceeding to Europe on the ship "Lady Raffles."

By order of the Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 16*th January,* 1834.

Mr. W. S. Boyd, collector in Candeish, is permitted to proceed into the districts, on deputation.

Mr. A. A. N. Campbell, second assistant to the collector in Candeish, is allowed to accompany the collector, on deputation, into the districts.

Bombay Castle, 17*th January,* 1834.

Mr. C. G. Prendergast, assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad, is allowed leave of absence to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs, for one month, under section XIV of the absentee regulation.

Mr. J. Vibart, principal collector of Surat, is allowed leave of absence, on private affairs, for 10 days from the 1st proximo, under section XIV of the absentee regulation, to proceed to Ahmedabad.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

[illegible]
Bombay Castle,
The Right Hon'ble the Governor [illegible] ed to publish the following amended list of rank [illegible] undermentioned officers :—

Commander Lloyd ..... 13th February 1833.
Commander R. Lowe ..... 13th May ... „
Lieut. G. Jenkins ..... 13th February... „
Lieut. R. D. Swan ..... 13th May ... „

Bombay Castle, 22*nd January,* 1834.

Authentic accounts having arrived of the death of Mr. Goodridge, 1st assistant to the master attendant which took place at sea on board the ship Columbia on, the 14th of May last, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to confirm Mr. Roberts as first assistant, Mr. Atkinson as second assistant, and Mr. Lachlan as third assistant to the master attendant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18*th January,* 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that the commission of Gunesh Luximon, junior native commissioner of Chandore district, in the Ahmednuggur zillah, has been annulled on account of malversation in office.

Bombay Castle, 21*st January,* 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Captain Mackintosh, commanding the Ahmednuggur police corps, a further extension of his leave, and to allow him to remain at the presidency until the 25th instant.

Bombay Castle, 22*nd January,* 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. J. A. Shaw, assistant judge and session judge of the Conkan for the detached station of Rutnagherry, to proceed to sea on sick certificate, for a period of twelve months.

By order of the Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Camp Poona, 27*th Decemb r,* 1833.

Extract from General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief.

It is with feelings of sincere regret that the Commander in Chief takes leave of Lieutenant Colonel Hardy, Qr. Mr. General of the Bombay Army, who has tendered his resignation with a view of retiring from the service. In justice to this zealous and able Officer, His Excellency thus publi ly acknowledges the assistance which he has always received from the Lieutenant Colonel's intimate knowledge of all the branches of his Department.

The Commander in Chief, in offering his warm thanks to Lieutenant Colonel Hardy, desires to record his opinion of the loss that the Army will sustain in the [illegible] Lieutenant Colonel's professional acquirements and sound judgement, both in the Department over which he has for many years presided, and in the Corps of Artillery, which his experience of the Horse and Foot Service, would have so well qualified him to Command.

P. FEARON, *Lieutenant Colonel.*
Acting Adjutant General of the Army,

STEAM NAVIGATION.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY STEAM COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN.—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date the 28th ultimo, and its enclosures. Your Committee has already received our assurance that it would afford us great satisfaction if we could co-operate with you in promoting the cause of Steam Navigation, and it will be a source of sincere pleasure to us if your Presidency can participate in the benefits of our present object,

We further beg to assure you that we never for a moment ascribed to your agency the editorial remarks on the subject of Steam Navigation, which have, from time to time, appeared in the *Courier* newspaper at your Presidency.

Had we thought that the motives of our proceeding were liable to misinterpretation, we should certainly have entered into a detailed explanation of them on the receipt of your reply dated the 10th of October,

Your letter now acknowledged, seems to require a few observations, especially with reference to its enclosures, and we find it necessary to enter a little into detail on the present occasion so as to avoid all future misconstruction.

You were called upon, it appears, by the Secretary to the Bombay Government, to state whether "the proposal of the Calcutta Steam Committee respecting the employment of the *Hugh Lindsay* steamer between Bombay and Suez was rejected by you, and if so, the reasons for such rejection."

With regard to these questions, we must with deference, beg leave to observe that they not only do not comprehend the entire case on which our committee were at issue, but that they do not embrace any esther you had agreed to, or rejected, our proposals generally, the real facts of the case could not fail to have been made apparent.

The essence of our proposition to your committee was, that you should relinquish the joint stock part of your scheme; and then that our several funds should be united for the purpose of making four voyages annually to Suez without charge on the subscribed funds except for coals. The *Hugh Lindsay* was specified because that vessel was known to be the only one available at Bombay for the purpose.

In reply to the question propounded to you by the Bombay Government, you state "that so far from rejecting the proposal we agreed to run the *Hugh Lindsay* three times in eighteen months, which is as much, in the opinon of the committee, including her commander and other naval and scientific officers, as the vessel could, with safety, be allowed to undertake; and we deeply regret that the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council should have been informed, under these circumstances that we rejected the proposal of the Calcutta Committee;" and you proceed to observe "that if on deliberate consideration, the port of Bombay was originally approved of as the best point of departure, in the infancy of the undertaking, there is nothing in our letter of the 10th of October which can reasonably be assigned as a pretext for substituting another port in lieu of it."

It is now necessary to note, in juxta-position to these remarks the substance of your reply to us, from which we hope it will appear, beyond all possibility of dis-

GENERAL ORDERS

[illegible]HE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 14*th January,* 1834.

[illegible]The leave to Hydrabad granted to lieu[illegible]ne of the 16th regiment native infan[illegible]17th August last, on urgent private [illegible] further period of two months.

[illegible] with instructions which [illegible]preme government, the [illegible]ouncil is pleased to [illegible]he engineers, an [illegible]intendent of [illegible]f salary [illegible]nde-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

…AND MEMBERS
…TEAM COMMIT… OF THE CALCUTTA
…e have the h…TEE.
…letter of the …onor to acknowledge
…letter to …20th. ult. with a copy
… the Chairman of the
…ddress requires some remarks,
… to offer may come too late to
…e decision of the … the question on
… impute to us a rejection of your proposal for
Steam Fund being made over *unreservedly* in … Bo… respects "to our disposal." Your avowed obje… quarterly communication with Europe by Steam." eventually to prosecute your original design of build- whereas the only proposal that ever was before us ing a steamer of your own; your subsequent explana- was to run the *Hugh Lindsay* four trips a year; and tion as to the only sense in which the Bombay Fund not a hint was ever dropped until now that "a quar can be deemed a joint stock concern," did not impress ly communication was its essence," or that other us with any very distinct notion of your meaning: but means might be sought for its accomplishment, in the this much is clear, that under your avowed intention event of the Hugh Lindsay proving unequal to the of building a vessel of our own there was to be a undertaking. property invested in the original subscribers and that your scheme was so far to partake, according to your own admission, of a joint stock concern.

From what has been stated the inference is obvious, that you not only did not consent to unite the two funds for the purpose of making four voyages annually, but that you did not consent to unite them for any purpose whatever. Your proposition amounted virtually to this—that your own funds should not only remain untouched, but that the surplus of ours (for surplus there would have been), after defraying the expence of three voyages (the first of which was not to be undertaken until after the lapse of a twelvemonth), should be added to yours to enable you to carry into effect your own scheme, the relinquishment of which was a *sine quâ non* of our co-operation, as prescribed to us by the resolutions of our constituents, as well as in Mr. Secretary Macnaghten's letter of the 5th September. It can hardly fail to be obvious to yourselves that so far as regards any purpose for which our concurrence was conditionally pledged, you are in no worse a predicament than b fore, for the funds at your own disposal are ample to enable you to make three voyages with the *Hugh Lindsay*; by the withhold ng of our funds your project of building a steamer of your own is probably deranged, but you will at once admit that we were no party to such project; and that we apprized you from the first, by transmitting a copy of the resolutions by which we were prohibited from entertaining it in any shape.

With regard to your observation that there is nothing in your letter which can be assigned as a "*pretext*" for substituting another port in lieu of Bombay, we beg to remind you that the change of port was adopted in pursuance of a suggestion from the Governor General in Council, who was surely competent to prescribe the terms on which the assistance of Government would be afforded. For such change no pretext was necessary when the junction of the two funds had been found to be impracticable, in consequence of your having as well declined to convey to us an explicit assurance of your willingness to relinquish the joint stock part of your scheme, as of your having required us to make over *unreservedly* to you the whole of our funds on consideration of your carrying into effect a part only of our proposals, in an incomplete and unsatisfactory manner; —in consequence, in short, of your having declined compliance which the express conditions imposed upon us both by our constituents and by Government as the indispensable preliminaries to cooperation with your committee.

The inability of the *Hugh Lindsay* to perform four voyages annually was a less weighty consideration. In the 2nd paragraph of Mr. Secretary Managhten's letter to our address dated 7th ultimo, with a copy of which you have been furnished by the Bombay Government, it was, indeed expressly stated that the declared inability of the *Hugh Lindsay* to perform the prescribed number of voyages was of minor consequence; and had this been the only obstacle to our union, we should probably have endeavoured to surmount it by requesting that that vessel should be made to perform as many voyages during the year as she might be capable of performing; or, perhaps by proposing the employment of another more competent vessel.

Having thus, we trust, explained to your satisfaction the cause of our proceeding on a plan different from that which we originally contemplated, we have only to express a hope that you will give us credit for the real motive by which we have been actuated throughout this discussion. In a question involving such various and important considerations it is not at all impossible that our Committee should have entertained conflicting opinions. We fully believe and freely admit that the plan which you have entertained and advocated was the result of a sincere conviction of its expediency; but it is based upon the supposition that it is possible to act without the powerful aid of the Government. We on the contrary, have all along been satisfied that it must be hopeless to attempt any re-opening, however partial, and most indispensably any permanent establishment of Steam Communication with Great Britain, unless Government should be pleased to extend to our efforts its liberal support and co-operation. Influenced by this conviction, we must confess that we felt no small mortification at finding in your reply expressions of doubt and distrust, when we had hoped to meet with those of exultation and gratitude, for the positive assistance afforded by Government to our temporary project, as well as for promised influence in securing the permanancy of the communication.

In making known to you the plan which in what manner it might be made subservient to the interests of your constituents: leaving it to your committee, under the altered circumstances of the case, to indicate the course of proceeding best calculated to secure a communication with the *Forbes*, either a Socotra or such other point as might be deemed preferable.

On this branch of the subject, and with regard to our present intentions generally, we shall, in all probability have occasion to address you more at length, and shall receive any suggestions from you with thankfulness and cordiality. We shall rely with confidence on your zeal and public spirit for every assistance to our undertaking, which your position and circumstances may enable you to afford; and though our funds are not to be united, for the purpose of despatching a steamer from the port of Bombay, yet we beg to assure you of our earnest desire to unite with you in every other way for the purpose of extending the benefits of the projected communication so as to comprehend the interests not only of our respective presidencies, but of all India.

We beg to forward for the information of your committee the accompanying copy of a letter which we have this day caused to be addressed to the chairman of the Madras Steam Meeting in reply to his letter on behalf of the Madras Committee, dated 25th ultimo, with a copy of which you will without doubt have been furnished.

SIGNED BY ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Town Hall, Dec. 20, 1833.

say, if it should suit the views of Government to spare that vessel for the purpose; or in some other way, in case it should be deemed more expedient.

We would further suggest to your Lordship in Council, as there is reason to believe that the letters from England for this side will be enclosed in the same packets with those or the other side of India that the Supreme Government be solicited to direct that they be separated from the latter before the arrival of the Steamer at Socotra, and delivered *without delay* to the person who may be appointed by this Government to take charge of them at that place.

We have &c. &c.

(SIGNED BY THE COMMITTEE,)

Bombay, Jan. 21*st* 1834.

TO GEO. NORTON ESQUIRE,

Chairman of the Madras Steam Committee.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith for the information of your Committee, copy of a letter to the Steam Fund Committee at Calcutta, in reply to their letter of the 20th. ult.(copy of which we understand has been furnished to you) together with one to the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council of this Presidency.

By the former of these your Committee will observe that, in the embarrassing position in which the Bombay Committee have been placed by the withdrawal of the support they were led to expect from Calcutta, they are inclined to wait some time before they attempt to proceed with their original plans, as events may occur which will render it advisable to alter them to a certain extent.

They are anxious, however, before they adopt any resolution of this kind, to ascertain the views of your Committee upon the subject, and generally, as to the best course to be pursued under existing circumstances.

At present the Bombay Committee have confined their efforts to secure to the public, as far as possible, the advantages which the proposed trips of the *Forbes* to Suez are likely to afford. They have taken into consideration the employment of the *Hugh Lindsay* for this purpose, but they understand it is not possible during the S. W. monsoon, and they have therefore applied, as your Committee will observe, for one of the H. C. sailing vessels to convey packets from Socotra to this Port during the two first trips of the Calcutta steamer. Should they succeed in this application they anticipate that letters by her may with certainty be forwarded through Bombay to Madras before her arrival at Point de Galle; and in case it should be deemed advisable to have the packets she may bring for your presidency, or any portion of it, conveyed here by the Cruiser, they will have much pleasure in making every arrangement in their power to facilitate their despatch.

In that event, however, they would suggest that an application should be made through your Government, to the Governor General in Council, similar to the one they have forwarded through this Government, for the separation of the packets before the arrival of the Forbes at Socotra on her return, and their delivery to the persons who may be appointed to receive them at that place.

I have, &c.

G. ASHBURNER,

Sec. to the Bombay Committee.

21*st. January*, 1834.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE EARL OF CLARE,

Governor in Council,

MY LORD,—Having learned that arrangements … been made … to Suez on the 1st. of May next, we beg leave to draw the attention of your Lordship in Council to the fact, that the distance between Socotra and Bombay is constantly traversed during the S. W. monsoon by sailing vessels in less than a week; and consequently, that the Packets which the Steamer may bring on her return can be conveyed here within the above period after she reaches that island, and distributed throughout the greater part of India before her arrival in Calcutta.

The advantages which may thus be obtained are of such importance that, relying upon the liberal aid which has been already afforded by your Lordship in Council to secure a more rapid communication with England, we would respectfully solicit, in case it should suit the convenience of the public service, that one of the Hon'ble Company's vessels may be despatched to Socotra during the first and second voyages of the Steamer for the purpose of bringing direct to Bombay such packets as may be distributed most readily from this side of India. As the question of distribution, however, is one on which we must be guided by the wishes of the parties concerned, we shall have the honor of again addressing your Lordship on this point when we have had an opportunity of consulting them upon it.

During the next S. W. monsoon it will, we apprehend, be necessary to forward our letters for England either to Madras or Point de Galle by land; but we shall beprepared in the event of the Calcutta plan succeeding to enter into arrangements for taking fuller advantage of it during the N. E. monsoon by a direct communication with Socotra either by means of the *Hugh Lind…*

ANACREONTIC.

Fill the goblet a bumper, e'en let us fill high.
Ev'ry joy's evanescent,—but this,
'Tis a Lethe for steeping the bitt'rest sigh,
'Tis a cordial, administ'ring bliss.

Most pleasures are cloying,—they fetter the soul,
Defiling, obscuring its light,
Whence flows inspiration compar'd with the bowl,
Unmingl'd, with nought but delight?

Love's smiles are fallacious—thine ever will beam
In our autumn creating a spring,
An elixir, which sheds an ethereal dream,
When affections have taken the wing.

With thee's no deception—for certainly bliss
Ever flows from the nectar we sip;
'Tis a gem whose reflection we steal with the kiss,
Which we snatch from the goblet's lip.

Old Nectar is constant—when ev'ry joy—
With companions, and passions have fled;
The goblet's a pleasure unmix'd with alloy,
Increasing all bliss that is shed.

Then let's fill a bumper—and pass it around,
Never sighing for pleasure that's past,
In the goblet alone, that elixir is found,
Which sparkles with bliss to the last.

Bhooj. F.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL

Vessel's names.	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Hugh Lindsay..	1st Feb. ...	Suez	Cape.
Lady Nugent...	16th Do.. ...	London.....	Ditto.
Victory..	1st Ditto....	Ditto. ...	Direct.
Severn.....	1st March. .	Falmouth...	Cape and St. Helena.
Lady Raffles....	25th Jan.. .	London.....	
Fergus	About1st Feb.	Clyde . ..	Direct .....

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent. Remittable Loan.....	140	
321 *a* 1041 *a* 1440, 3rd class,.....	16	
Second five per cent. Loan.....	110	112
Third five per cent. Loan.....	111	112
Bills on Calcutta 30 days sight.....	107	
Bills on Madras 30 days sight.....	102	
Bills on London 6 months sight.....	1 1 9	
Spanish Dollars per 100.....	223	
Sovereigns each	11 ½	

HIGH WATER TABLE,—25th. JANUARY, 1834.

	MORN.	EVGN.
Saturday.....	10 41	10 59
Sunday.....	11 17	11 36
Monday.....	11 53	0 10
Tuesday.....	0 5	0 21
Wednesday.....	0 39	0 57
Thursday.....	1 17	1 38
Friday	2 00	2 28

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. Daly, H. M. 4th Lt. Dragoons, from Kirkee.
Capt. Masters, do. do. do. from do.
Lieut. J. Kilner, Engineers, from Poonah.
Lieut. Geo. Jackson, 11th M. N. I. from …
Ensign M. Hall, H. M. 6th Foot, from …
Capt. H. Jameson, 3d Lt. Cavalry …

DEPARTURES.

Ensign Johnston, 10th Re…
Lieut. Westley, 21st F…
Col. R. Whish, Ar…

D…

On…

R…

At Byculla, on the 21st instant, by the Reverend … Mainwaring, P. W. LeGeyt, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Caroline, eldest daughter of G. W. Anderson, Esq.

DEATH.

On board the Lady Fowersham, on the 10th of November last, on his way to the Cape of Good Hope, William A. Morgan, Esq. of the Bombay Bar.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 22d. Ship Sir Charles Malcolm, Henry Tudor, Master, from Calcutta 21st of Dec. 1833

Passengers—Mrs Budwell and 2 Children. Ensign M. Hall, H. M. 6th Foot.

—23d. French Barque La Zelima, B. Albrand, Master, from Marseilles, 6th Aug. and Bourbon 1st December.

DEPARTURES.

—20th. Ship Lady Gordon, N. Harman, master, to Liverpool.

—do Ship Sultana, D. McGregor, Master, to Malabar Coast.

—21st Brig Stirling Castle, James Fraser, master, to Greenock.

—do. Brig Margaret, Peter Roper, master, to Liverpool.

Passengers—Lieut. Westley, Ensign. J. G. Johnston.

—23d Brig Lady Wilmet Horton, Bawa, Syrang, to Colombo.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS,—Melville,

HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER,—Hugh Lindsay.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP,—Hastings.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S FLOATING CHAPEL,—Aurora.

FREE TRADERS,—Lady Raffles, Egyptian, Lady Nugent, Fergus, Victory, Amity, Clarence, Severn, Quayle and Annandale.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Discovery, Kusrovie, Charlotte, Lowjee Family, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Caledonia, John Bannerman, Francis Warden, Atteoor Rehimon, Maackbar, Helen, Dadaloy, Ann, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Rampertap and Sir Charles Malcolm.

FRENCH.—La Nymphe and LaZulema.

H. H. THE IMAUM'S SHIP Caroline.

VESSELS LOADING.

Lady Raffles, for London, Kusrovie for the Malay Coast, Hydroos, for Bengal, Victory for London, and Severn for Falmouth.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 25th. JANUARY, 1834.

We have been requested to state that, although the Race Stand has been given up to the Byculla Club, it will be open, as usual, during the races to those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to see the running.

The *Lady Flora* from England the 18th. September arrived at Madras on the 13th. inst; and has brought us London papers up to the 16th. of September. These however do not afford any very important intelligence.—We have already mentioned the appointment of the Marquis of Wellesley to the Viceroyalty of Ireland. The Duke of Argyle, it appears, has succeeded him in the office of Lord Steward of the Household.

The Queen of Portugal and the Duchess of Braganza arrived in England, from France, on the 7th. of September on their way to Lisbon. In addition to the recognition of France and England Her Majesty has now received that of the kings of Sweden and Spain. The army, however, of Don Miguel, under the command of Marshal Bourmont, appears to be marching steadily towards the capital, and the fate of the crown of Portugal cannot yet be considered as decided.

The only other continental news of interest relates to the meeting of sovereigns in Bohemia, of which the late papers are full. They do not however appear to have determined precisely what the object of the meeting was. A variety of plausible surmises on the subject will be found below.

The *Times* of the 13th. September mentions the appointment of a commission for the purpose of ascertaining how far it is practicable to reduce the statute and common law of England to a systematic code. This great work is understood, like the other law reforms now in progress, to have been commenced under the auspices of Lord Brougham. The duty of the commissioners will be that of "digesting into *one* statute *all* the statutes, and enactments touching crimes and the trial and punishment thereof; and also of digesting into one other statute all the provisions of the common or unwritten law, touching the same, and also of inquiring how far it may be expedient to combine both those statutes into one body of the criminal law, repealing all other statutory provisions, or how far it may be expedient to pass into a law the first mentioned only of the said statutes," and also "to inquire and report how far it may be expedient to consolidate the other branches of the… …ie, Ker, Wightman, Amos, and Austin.

His Majesty's Government, it appears also, since the prorogation of Parliament, have issued an order for the purpose of restricting corporal punish… ment in the army to certain specified offences… circular from the Horse Guards to this… be found below.

The London papers contain a… count of the loss of the *Dor*… to Bombay, and the es… crew, after being 20… This vessel sailed… and not havi… been give… near …

re of the late measures at Calcutta.—We have al- inserted below a report of the proceedings at the great meeting in that city on the 7th. inst.

For the result of this meeting we were fully prepared, though we still think, for the public generally, and the parties even that have been most anxious to bring it about, that it is one of the most unfortunate that could have been. For, that it will lead to the complete waste of the Calcutta fund we cannot entertain a doubt from the hasty and ill-conducted plans of the committee at that presidency, as well as from the almost impracticable scheme they have adopted.

To point out their errors at full length would require more time and space than we have to spare at present; but to show their nature it is only necessary to look at the expedients which are resorted to for the purpose of sailing the Forbes. So little adapted is that vessel for accomplishing a long voyage that it has at last been found necessary, that she should tow another vessel of a hundred tons from Galle part of the way to Socotra for the purpose of supplying herself with a sufficient quantity of coal for the passage!—Where Captain Johnstone could have been when this scheme was proposed we shall not attempt to guess; though we conclude he was not in Calcutta after his letters in the *Hurkaru* upon steam navigation, or he would doubtless have remonstrated against it.—Should the *Forbes* fail to make her voyage with such obstacles to contend against, or even make it at a slow rate, another powerful argument, we regret to say, will be furnished against the intercourse with home by steam; and the large fund which has been collected at Calcutta will thus have been the means of doing more injury than good. Supposing, however, that she proceeds at the rate calculated, what will be the result?—Bombay even then must become the medium of communication between Europe and India!—Startling as this many appear to the good people of Calcutta, after all the efforts they have made to prevent it, it can nevertheless easily be proved. A sailing vessel, for instance, when the *Forbes* touches at Socotra, on her return from her first and second trips, will arrive here in six, and certainly in seven, days from that island. The dawk at the same period, from here to Calcutta, will take sixteen days. Twenty or twenty two days will thus be required to convey packets from Socotra to Calcutta, through Bombay. During the N. E. monsoon the passage across must be performed by steam to render it certain; and it will require two or three days more; but the dawk at that season will proceed at least as much sooner to Calcutta; so that all the year round we may calculate upon conveying packets, by their own steamer, to the Bengal subscribers in the time we have specified, besides distributing them throughout nearly the whole of India; and this we anticipate is some days sooner than they will receive them round Cape Comorin.—Mr. Greenlaw it is true has allowed in his estimates only 17 or 18 days for the passage from Socotra to Calcutta, a distance of 2,700 miles, but the correctness of his calculations is more than doubtful, as the steamer would require an average speed of 7 miles an hour at least to perform the passage in that time. We may therefore rely with certainty that, steaming from Calcutta, as far as the conveyance of intelligence is concerned, will be rendered useless by means of the branch steamer or sailing vessel which it is intended to start from this port; and it only remains to be seen whether it will answer for the conveyance of passengers. We sincerely trust that it will; though when we reflect that each voyage to Suez is to be performed at an expense of 65,000 rupees, we cannot but entertain strong doubts regarding it. The result however of the very first trip will decide this point; and as a spirit of competition has been created between the two ports, of Bombay and Calcutta we hope that every possible opportunity will be allowed us to demonstrate all the advantages of our situation.

MADRAS.

The Court was occupied on Friday with the trial of Mr. W. J. Branson, Editor of the *Madras Gazette*, for a Libel. The Prosecution was conducted by the Advocate General and the defence by Mr. Campbell—we regret not having been fortunate enough to obtain a report of this interesting trial. We understand that the Editor of the *Commercial Circulator* was brought before the Court for remarks made in his paper of that morning, which the learned Judge considered testificatory of disrespect to the Court, and of a desire to bias the decision of the Jury, The offensive matter was as follows:

"This day is fixed for trying the question, the only thing to be tried, how far the Editor of the Madras Gazette becomes amenable to justice by he was not aware of the contents of letter. But supposing he were, it is more than evident, that he ...d not view it in the light in which others do— ...in the publication, if his intention, *this is the ...rial point for the Jury to consider*, was not ... there was no malicious participation ...s and views of the writer—he ...the sight of the world—In ...bservations, we have no ...ends of public justice ...d, ruined, his fa- ...confinement, ...y because, ...l—If

250 Rupees each, for his good behaviour for two years.—*Madras Herald, January*, 13.

BARK LADY MUNRO.

Since our last communication respecting the melancholy loss of the Bark *Lady Munro*, we have been favored with the following additional intelligence, from a person who, altho' he has not furnished us with his name, appears to be one of the few survivors of that much to be regretted loss, and one in addition to the number we before noticed; making in all 21 souls saved instead of 20.

The following account of the melancholy loss of the Bark "*Lady Munro*" has been received from one of the Survivors that arrived from the Mauritius on the "*Atlas*."

The Bark "*Lady Munro*" Captain Aiken, bound from Madras to Van Dieman's Land, via Mauritius was totally lost on the Desolate Island of Amsterdam at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 12th October last; the weather at the time of the fatal occurrence, being dark and cloudy, with a strong breeze from the Northward and a high sea, and going at the rate of 9½ knots the hour. At the time of the vessel's striking, the Syrang was keeping watch, land was seen about 10 minutes to 1 A. M. and was taken by the Syrang for an approaching squall—top gallant sails were ordered to be taken in, during which operation the vessel was on the breakers and a complete wreck—at this period I was suddenly roused from my Cot, by Mr. Fisher (a passenger) who informed me that the vessel was amongst the breakers; I immediately rushed from below, and having gained the poop, saw the land quite clear and distinct about 10 or 15 yards a head; on the alarm being given by the Syrang, Captain Aiken with his usual promptitude and activity was on deck, the top sail halliards were by him ordered to be cut away, the sea at the time breaking in tremendous waves over the ship and sweeping every thing off the decks, and before 10 minutes had elapsed from the time of the vessel's striking. She was broken to atoms; and every soul on board with the exception of one passenger Dr. McCosh of Bengal, myself, one European Convict, and eighteen of the Ship's Crew had met a watery grave.—As day-light arrived, there, was scarcely a plank of the vessel to be seen united; and a sojourn of fourteen dismal days waiting on the island, with its concomitant privations we were at length joyfully delivered from our dreary habitation by the American Schooner, '*General Jackson*' of Boston, Captain J. Perceval, and carried to the port of Mauritius.—*Madras Courier.*

CALCUTTA.

It has been suggested to us, that the effect which may be produced by the firing of salvos of artillery on the night of the 10th, should be seriously considered by those who are to direct the operations of that brilliant *fête*. Some are of opinion that every pane of glass in the houses from Chandpaul Ghaut, all round the Government house extending beyond Chowringhee will be shattered. What does Major Powney say to this? We are requested indeed setting aside all banter on the subject, to beg the gallant officer will endeavour to have this part of the ceremony dispensed with, and perhaps considering the scope which will still be left to noisy explosions, such as a commencement with 40,000 rockets! the *salvos* may be waived.

There is another reason why perhaps the salvos should be dispensed with. The figure of Minerva on the dome of the government house is by no means so securely fixed as to be safe against such shocks; and what an ominous event it would be should the celebration of the new Charter be signalized by the Goddess of Wisdom's sudden desertion of the lofty station in which she presides over the councils of our rulers.—*Bengal Hurk., January* 8.

STEAM MEETING—TOWN-HALL.

Yesterday being the day fixed on for the great Steam Meeting a number of gentlemen assembled at the Town Hall, to take into consideration the resolutions proposed by the Committee, which have been daily published for general information for some time past.

Mr. Pattle begged to propose, with the concurrence of the Meeting, that Sir John Peter Grant be requested to take the chair.

Sir John Grant on taking the chair said, I feel extremely proud in being called to take the chair of this meeting, and I am sure there is no one in this community who feels more deeply and sincerely than myself, the extreme importance of the object for which we have met to carry it into effect,—namely, the opening of a speedy communication with England. With respect to the advantages that will be derived by this ...opening of a communication by steam ...gland. Nothing I think can be of more importance, and I have always thought so, since my arrival in India,—than the opening of this speedy communication; and it is impossible to conceive what may be the advantages that may ultimately result from bringing the communication between the two countries within less (I believe I am correct in stating) than two months, instead of the long and circuitous voyage we are at present obliged to perform, and by which such a length of time elapses before our letters either reach our correspondents there, or their letters reach us from thence. This is a subject you have all considered so much, and which you have come forward to support in such a public spirited manner, that it would be a waste of your time were I at all to enlarge upon the object for which this meeting is called together. I have therefore only to inform you what that object is, and I will ...gest to you the propriety of confining you address- ...the object for which the meeting is called. ...tisement states that the meeting is called ... of considering the two following re- ...ill be duly proposed to you: ...That the Committee be authori- ...ffer of the supreme Govern- ... of Hire, Insurance, and ... to run her for three ... at the charges of ...

...eding Sa. ...mittee ...Mr.

Waghorn to proceed to England vi... view to his there exerting himself ... cause of permanent Steam Communic...

Those are the objects you are m... those are the resolutions that will be ... of cours to such modifications, as y... per to make. The report of you... read to you, and before I sit dow... testimoy to the high sense ent... ...ed zeal of ... exertions and unwea... therance of the object for which they were appoi... I now propose that the report be read to you from which these resolutions have been drawn.

Report of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund to the Subscribers, at a Meeting held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 7th January 1834.

The correspondence which has passed between the Supreme Government, your Committee, and the Committees of Madras and Bombay, having been published in the several newspapers of the Presideney, it does not appear to your Committee to be necessary to take up the time of the Meeting by any very detailed report of their proceedings; they will therefore, as briefly as possible, confine their remarks to such points as they trust will satisfy their constituents that they have, as a delegated body, faithfully and zealously executed the trust reposed in them.

Phey have been unable to act on the firt Resolution of the general Meeting of the 22d June last, pledging the Meeting to support the measures adopted on the general Meeting of the 14th of that month, for the petitioning the public authorities connected with the Government of India for the Establishment of Steam Navigation, in consequence of no proceedings having been had in relation to that meeting.

With respect to the subscriptions, which by the 4th Resolution they were directed to obtain and realise; they have to report the general result to be as follows—

Total amount Subscribed by 2268 Subscribers ... Sa. Rs.			1,59,400 2 2
Total amount realized in cash from 1764 Subscribers..... Sa. Rs.	1,34,758 1 0		
Amount of Bills and Hoondies in hand not due.....	4,069 13 4½	1,38,827 14 4½	
Remaining to be realized..... Sa. Rs.			21,072 3 9½
DISPOSITION OF FUNDS.			
Total amount realized in cash..... Sa. Rs.			1,34,258 1 0
Total amount invested in Company's Paper as per Registry Book..... Sa. Rs.	1,28,086 15 2		
Current Expences as per account Appendix No. 1. Sa. Rs.....	2,260 12 0	1,30,347 11 2	
Cash Balance in the Union Bank ..... Sa. Rs.			3,910 5 10

By the 5th Resolution your Committee were instructed immediataly to apply themselves to the consideration of the means by which the communication interrupted by the laying up of the *Hugh Lindsay* might be first, most certainly; and secondly—most speedily re-opened; for this purpose they were directed to seek the aid of the Supreme Government.

In furtherance of the above they were required by the 6th Resolution to make every enquiry into the feasibility of the plan proposed at Bombay; while by the fourth Resolution it had been provided that "no "sum or sums paid into this Fund be considered as "part of the Bombay joint stock or of any other stock "fund.

The clear and obvious tenor of these instructions therefore, was that your Committee should forthwith consider what were the best means of re-opening the communication with certainty and speed, seeking the aid of the Supreme Government, and enquiring into the feasibility of the Bombay plan, divested of its joint stock, to effect the object in view; your Committee accordingly immediately addressed the Supreme Government, and forwarded to the Bombay Committee, a copy of the resolutions of the General Meeting of the 22d June.

Vide Letter to Government, dated 24th June last. Appendix A. No. 1 and 2.

Vide Letter to Secretary to the Bombay Committee, dated 27th June, and his reply dated 29th July. Appendix A. 3 and 4.

The result of the consideration consequently entered into by your Committee, was a conviction that by the aid and assistance of the Supreme Government alone could the certain and immediate re-opening of the communication between Bombay and Suez be secured: and that ultimately by the same aid and assistance only could it be established on a permanent footing; the plan of the joint stock concern at Bombay being of course abandoned, acting on this conviction the Committee communicated further with the Government when, with a view to the more immediate object, His Lordship in Council was pleased to resolve on a recommendation to the Bombay Government that the *Hugh Lindsay* (she being the only Steamer at Bombay) might be permitted to make four voyages annually from Bombay to Suez, free of all charges on the subscribed Funds except that of providing the Coals; and His Lordship in Council further determined to suggest that the first voyage might be performed entirely at the cost of Government, the profits arising from Passengers and Parcels belonging to the Fund for the whole period, and those from the Postage of the letters during the three last voyages. With respect to the permanent Establishment of the communication, His Lordship in Council made known his intention urgently to recommend to the Honorable the Court of Directors that an annual ...incurred not exceeding two lacs of ... than five years, to be awarded to contractors engaging to run not less than four voyages in the year between Bombay and Suez.

Vide Letter to Government General in Council, dated 23d August. Appendix A. No. 5.

Vide Letter from Mr. Secretary Macnaghten dated 5th September, Appendix A. No. 6.

These most liberal proposals of the Supreme Government providing as they appeared to your Committee on the most certain grounds for the immediate re-opening of the communication; and at the same time affording the best possible prospect of its ulterior permanent establishment, were made known to the Bombay Committee by our letter under date 6th September last, and the hope was expressed on the part of your Committee that, "seeing by the terms on which the new Bengal Steam Fund is constituted not by them (your Committee) but by their principals, it cannot be annexed to the Bombay Joint Stock Fund, and that the whole proposition holds out the best certainty not only of an immediate re-opening of the communication, but its permanency," there would be no difficulty in the way of the Bombay Committee relinquishing the joint stock part of their scheme for the present and concurring with your Committee as to the expediency of accepting the very liberal propositions of the Supreme Government in which case your committee stated that they would be happy to recommend to their constituents the junction of the New Bengal Steam Fund to the contributions of Bombay, in order that the above plan might be carried into effect by the Bombay Committee.

Vide Appendix A. No. 7.

* The above sum is in course of Realization, and there is little doubt of very nealy the whole being obtained.

...A. No. 8.

building a vessel of their own, which being the property of the original subscribers would necessarily have the character of a joint stock concern; while as regards the immediate and certain re-opening of the communication they offered on condition of the Bengal Steam Fund being made over unreservedly in other respects to their disposal including of course their annexation to the joint stock part of their scheme, "to undertake (subject so the approval of their constituents) to pay the expense of the coal for running the *Hugh Lindsay* three trips so as to cause one to fall towards the end of the year 1834, and one towards the beginning and another towards the end of 1835," thus leaving the expense of this partial compliance with the proposition of the Supreme Government and of your Committee to be wholly defrayed from the New Bengal Steam Fund; and even this was to depend on the consent of the subscribers to that of Bombay, who would thus in point of fact not merely have reserved the whole of their own funds for the purpose of building a vessel of their own, but would have appropriated to the same purpose the surplus of those of the Bengal subscribers who had expressly stated that their subscriptions should form "no part of the Bombay joint stock-nor of any other joint stock fund."

Your Committee could look on this reply as nothing short of an actual rejection of their own proposition, and that of the Supreme Government: notwithstanding that the partial proffer in regard to the *Hugh Lindsay*, was grounded on the "the opinion of all the naval and scientific members of the Committee that the *Hugh Lindsay*, so far from being calculated to make four trips in the year between Bombay and Suez will not be able, except under extraordinary favorable considerations to accomplish more than two," because if the Bombay Committee had concurred in the principle of the proposition namely, the making four voyages within the year for the purpose of the immediate and certain re-opening of the communication, such concurrence could not but have been declared with an expression of regret, that the vessel was unable to make more than two voyages within the period specified: in which case it would have been open to consideration whether there were not other means available to ensure the four voyages being so made. But the whole tenor of the reply of the Bombay Committee is adverse to any such concurrence in the principle of your Committee's proposition whether in relation to the abandonment of the joint stock, or the immediate re-opening of the communication by means of four voyages in the year. The proffer was made by the Bombay Committee as a concession; and not merely as a concession, but one for which the Bengal subscribers were to pay by the positive employment of their subscriptions in aid of building a joint stock vessel, a disposition of the funds which your Committee had been positively interdicted from contemplating.

In this state of things, feeling that no attempt even for the partial re-opening the communication, not merely be it remembered between Bombay and Suez, but between any part of India and England could be at all successful, which had not the support and countenance of the Government; and seeing that the Bombay Committee entertained views and opinions so widely different from those by which your Committee were bound to regulate their conduct, your Committee resolved to submit the actual state of their affairs to the liberal consideration of the Governor General in Council and they did this in the fail conviction that their appeal would not be vain.

The correspondence which ensued and which has been published for the information of the subscribers, will show that at the suggestion of His Lordship in Council, your Committee proceeded to consider whether Calcutta instead of Bombay might not be fixed as the place of departure.

The correspondence will be found in the appendix marked B namely;—

1, Letter from Mr. Secretary Macnaghten, dated 7th November.

2. Letter from Steam Committee to government 8th November with enclosures.

3 Letter from Mr. Secretary Macnaghten, dated 15th November.

4. Letter to Mr Secretary Macnaghten, dated 22d, November.

5 Reply from Mr. Secretary Macnaghten, dated 28th November.

6. Letter to ditto, dated 29th November.

7. From Mr. Secretary Macnaghten, dated 12th December, enclosing copies of two letters, to the address of Captain Ross.

On this point so recommended for their consideration, your Committee seeing that under any circumstances it would be necessary to send a Steamer from this port in order to keep up a quarterly communication, could not hesitate one moment, beyond the time required to satisfy themselves that the means were available at Calcutta for the adoption of the suggestion.

Your Committee did satisfy themselves, due arrangements being made, that the *Forbes* could be made fully available for the purpose of completing the four voyages, the first being about to be undertaken from Bombay by the *Hugh Lindsay* in conformity to the original suggestion of the Governor General in Council. They accordingly communicated their sentiments to the Governor General in Council and solicited his Lordship's assistance to the project of running the *Forbes* from Calcutta. The result was that his Lordship in Council most liberally offered to be at the insurance or the *Forbes*, estimated at Sa. Rs. 30,000 per voyage, for three voyages quarterly, to be undertaken after the originally intended one of the *Hugh Lindsay* on the 1st February next, shall have been made, on condition that the postage leviable on letters should be allowed to the credit of Government, the fund deriving all benefit from passengers, newspapers, parcels and other freight, and it is to authorize your Committee to accept this offer that they have now requested you to meet.

Your Committee do not consider that they are called upon to detail the whole of the measures they propose to adopt to ensure success in the three proposed voyages of the *Forbes*. There are however one or two points on which it may not be inexpedient to remark. The first is the necessity for a new depot being established at Socotra. The measures which have been adopted by the continued liberality and support of the Governor General in Council to secure this advantage, have been made known through the medium of the public papers. It is hardly possible to contemplate any other result from the mission of Captain Ross than a ready compliance with our wish to establish a depot on that Island. Your Committee have therefore resolved, subject of course to your adoption of the proposed Resolution for the employment of the *Forbes*, to forward the coal without delay.

Vide Appendix B.

Another point to which reference may be necessary, is the means proposed to be employed to secure the *For-*

bes a sufficiency of fuel to make the passage between Galle and Socotra. To effect this it is purposed to adopt a suggestion of Captain Ross, viz. to have a Vessel with about 80 or 100 tons of Coal to be tugged from Galle by the *Forbes*, the coal being transhipped by mechanical arrangements without impeding the progress of the vessels.

One important point yet remains to be noticed, namely, the means which have been adopted to ensure despatch of the packets between Alexandria and England. This subject engaged the attention of your Committee as early as September last; on the 13th of which month they addressed Government, soliciting that His Lordship in Council would prefer their earnest and respectful request to the authorities at home for the means to be provided for the despatch of a mail for India, by the Malta Steamer to Alexandria, the vessel on her return to take the Indian Mail conveyed by the *Hugh Lindsay*.

Vide Extract of letter to Government, dated 13th September, Appendix C. No. 1.

At this time it was intended to despach the Hugh Lindsay on the 1st March.

Your Committee ventured to suggest that this request might be despatched as well by the way of the Cape of Good Hope as by the Red Sea, and that simultaneously with the latter, the Admiral on the Mediterranean might be apprized of the objects in view and requested to co-operate in effecting them, and that a similar communication might be made to H. M.'s Consul General in Egypt.

In reply your Committee were informed, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council at Bombay would be requested to despatch a Cruiser to Cossier or Suez early in November, for the conveyance of letters from the Governor to the Admiral commanding in the Mediterranean and to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors: in the one case soliciting the co-operation of His Excellency in having the letters conveyed to and from Malta and Alexandria, and in the other soliciting the confirmation by the Hon'ble Court of the measures contemplated by this Government to encourage the establishment of Steam Communication, and their support in securing by such means as may be deemed most advisable, a regular and permanent communication by Steam between Great Britain and Alexandria.

These despatches with reference to the despatch of the *Hugh Lindsay* on the 1st February, have consequently been sent by the Cruizer which left Bombay early in November. The despatches were sent in duplicate to the Court of Directors, in order that one might be forwarded vin Marseilles or other ports in the Mediterranean, and the other by the Falmouth Steamer, or any other opportunity that might present itself of a vessel proceeding direct to England. The despatches for the Admiral were sent also in duplicate to be forwarded by different vessels from Alexandria: and the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council at Bombay was requested to provide the means of forwarding these despatches across the Isthmus, and ultimately to their respective destinations.

Nor are the hopes of your Committee, that the Steamers from this side will be regularly met on the other side of the Isthmus, grounded alone on the above provident precautions adopted by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council. In addition they have reason to know that the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop has interested himself by powerful appeals to the authorities at Home in favour of this proposition in particular: as well as of the extension of the patronage of His Majesty's Government and of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, towards the permanent Establishment of the Communication.

Under those favorable circumstances your Committee cannot doubt that the India Mails will be duly met at Alexandria by a Steamer appointed to carry them on, which Steamer will have brought the English Mails from Great Britain.

As regards the expence of the voyages of the *Forbes*: your Committee trust that beyond the amount of Sa. Rs. 90,000 contributed by the Government, it will not exceed Sa. Rs. 1,10,000, or thereabouts, including Agency on the line of communication, presents, and all incidental expences, which will necessarily be larger on the commencement of the undertaking, than may subsequently be required. This sum is subject to be reduced by such returns as may be received for freight of passengers, parcels, bullion, &c. The Government in return for their contribution will take the whole postage, which may be levied on letters; and your Committee are not prepared to hold out expectations of large returns from any other source until the communication shall be permanently established. But they confidently hope, that this experiment, if successful, will induce capitalists at home or in this country to undertake, or contract for, at least a quarterly communication at a rate which the assistance of the Hon'ble Court of Directors if granted to the extent which His Lordship the Governor General in Council is willing to recommend, and the other returns to be derived from it, will fully and liberally sustain; and to this the ultimate and perfect consummation of the hopes and wishes of their constituents, they will readily devote their best attention, when the more pressing question of the immediate re-opening of the communication is determined.

With respect to the instruction conveyed in the 6th Resolution of the General Meeting of the 22d June directing your Committee to enter into communication with the Committees at the other Presidencies, at Ceylon, and at whatever other places Committees might be formed they have not failed to attend to your wishes.

From Madras your Committee throughout have received assurances of a desire to co-operate with your Committee in any measures, which they might propose to adopt; but the Madras subscriptions having been especially made with reference to the Bombay Fund, the Committee at that place have not felt themselves at liberty to devote any part thereof to the new Bengal Steam Fund. They, however, are interesting themselves in procuring from the Madras Government, the removal, if practicable, of the obstruction opposed at the Gulf of Manar to the progress of steamers, in which, if they should be successful, they will aid most materially in the promotion of the permanent communication from Calcutta.

Your Committee are not exactly aware, whether or not there is any actual Committee at Ceylon. They caused, however, a copy of the circular, containing the resolutions of the general Meeting of the 22d June, to be addressed to His Excellency the Governor of that Island, and on the determination being come to, to recommend the *Forbes* being despatched from Calcutta on the 1st May next, such determination was communicated to the Secretary and Treasurer to the Steam Fund at Ceylon, as the most ready means of making the determination known in that island. There has not yet been sufficient time for an acknowledgment of this letter to be received.

As regards the Committee established at places subject to this Presidency, those at Agra, Meerut and Delhi, were not formed in connection with your Committee. From these places communications were received declaratory of their views, being similar to those entertained at Bombay; and from the two former Committee's no replies were received to the letters of your Committee's Secretary, forwarding copies of the correspondence with the Supreme Government, and of the letter to Bombay proposing the abandonmemt of the Joint Stock, and to re-open communication by four voyages within the year by the instrumentality of the *Hugh Lindsay*.

Allahabad, Chuprah, Dacca and Ghazeepore.

At the places named in the margin, Committees were appointed consequent on the Circular which your Committee caused to be addressed to the several stations connected with the Presidency of Bengal; and with these Committees, your Committee has maintained such correspondence, as circumstances from time to time seemed to require, from none have they received other than concurrence in the views and measures proposed by your Committee; and here your Committee desire to express their anxious desire to co-operate with one and all of the above Committees, and especially with that of Bombay, as well with reference to the position of that Presidency, as to the fact of the present inspiriting state of the question having had its origin from the movement at Bombay.

Nor are your Committee unaware of the valuable aid and assistant which may be obtained from the necessarily more extended information available at Bombay on many points connected with despatch in the communication and other essential considerations. In a word, your Committee are fully sensible, if they should now meet with your assent to their proposals, to run the *Forbes* on the terms of the resolution, and to pursue in correspondence with the Supreme Government, the ulterior purposes of a permanent communication that a cordial union with the Committee at Bombay, is on every account desirable; and therefore under your sanction to their past proceedings and future purposes, in addition to two late communications to that Committee; the first making known the determition of your Committee to propose the employment of the *Forbes* from Calcutta, and the other in reply to a communication from the Bombay Committee the whole of which will be found in the appendix marked D. they will again tender to the Bombay Committee their desire to unite in co-operation, under the auspices of the Right Honorable the Governer General in Council, for the attainment of the universally desired object.

Your Committee are not aware that there is any necessity for their further extending this Report beyond explaining, with reference to the second Resolution now proposed for your adoption, that the guarantee of the majority of the committee who concurred in the Resolution, that the presence of Mr. Waghorn in England would be of service in promoting the cause of Steam Communication, and that a sum not exceeding Sa. Rs. 4,000 should be awarded to him to enable him to proceed Home, and that the amount has not been taken from the subscribed Funds but has been advanced by the Union Bank on the personal security of the majority of the Committee, who voted in favour of the resolution.

In conclusion your Committee desire to record their grateful admiration of the munificent disposition displayed by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, throughout the whole of their proceedings; and at the same time, to notify the deep interest which has throughout been taken in their labours by the Right Roverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, to whom are justly due the thanks of the whole Community of India, not only for the readiness with which he stepped forward to originate the Subscription, which has now amounted to the large sum above noticed, but for his unwearied efforts to produce and maintain a spirit of union and cordiality in India in furtherance of our present views: and to obtain the sanction of the Home Authorities to the permanent establishment of Steam Navigation between this country and Great Britain.

By order of the Committee,

CHARLES B. GREENLAW,
Secretary.

Town Hall, January 3, 1834.

Mr. Hunter said it had fallen to his lot to propose the first resolution, and as all their time was precious he would not detain them by any remarks.

"That the Committee be authorized to accept the liberal offer of the Supreme Government to defray the expences of hire, insurance, and establishment of the *Forbes*, and to run her for three voyages between Calcutta and Suez—at the charges of the fund on all other accounts."

The above resolution having been duly seconded, was carried amidst general applause.

Dr. John Grant said, I shall endeavour to imitate my predecessor in being as brief as possible, as the resolution I am about to propose will speak for itself. It has reference to Mr. Waghorn, and I am sure that no one who remembers him will hesitate one moment in supporting it. He has evinced an ardour which deserves our warmest approbation; though he had to contend against great difficulties and obstacles, which might have been considered insurmountable to a young man in the service to which he belonged. The idea to such a young man of going home, and putting himself in communication with some of the greatest people there, should have appeared to some quite quixotic, and though his labors have not been crowned with that success they deserved, it has not been his fault. I trust therefore that the resolution which I propose will meet your unanimous approbation.

"That a sum not exceeding Sa. Rs. 4000 be placed at the disposal of the Committee to be by them applied to the purpose of enabling Mr. Waghorn to proceed to England via Egypt, with the view of his there exerting himself in favor of the cause of permanent Steam Communication."

This resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Pattle said, I have had the honor conferred on me of proposing the third resolution. It refers to the propriety of our soliciting from the Committee a continuance of their useful exertions for which I am sure every person present must be grateful, and there can be no one that is not desirous that their labors should be continued for the furtherance of this desirable object:

"That as the Committee have been authorized to accept the offer of the Supreme Government to defray the expences of the hire, insurance and establishment of the *Forbes*, and to run her for three voyages between Calcutta and Suez, they be instructed to continue their exertions to ensure success, in co-operation with the Supreme Government: and also that when they shall have matured all their arrangements for the temporary re-opening of the communication by the *Forbes*, they be requested to devote their best attention to the ultimate object, namely, the permanent establishment of a Steam Communication between India and England; and further, that with a view to this most important end they be directed to report to the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, with as little delay as possible on the points referred to them by His Lordship in Council in the 24th paragraph of Mr. Secretary Macnaghten's letter, under date 5th September last; and at the same time to endeavour to unite the Committees at Madras, Bombay and Ceylon, in one great effort to command permanent success."

Proposed by Col. G. Becher, seconded by Mr. Stocqueler and resolved unanimously. That when the Committee shall be prepared with any plan for establishing the steam communication permanetly, which shall have received the concurrence of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, they call a further meeting of the Subscribers and others interested in the success of the measure, with a view to determine on the expediency of the home authorities being petitioned to adopt and support such plan.

Both the above resolutions were carried unanimously.

Mr. Turton said, in coming forward to propose his resolution, I am quite certain that I shall have the sanction and support of every one present. Whoever recollects that so unimportant an individual as I am said at the last meeting, will bear in mind that I gave it as my opinion that without the aid and assistance of Government all our exertions would do nothing, and that it would be impossible to carry our wishes into effect without its most cordial assistance and co-operation. You are all aware of the situation in which our excellent Governor General was placed by the resolution of the Court of Directors, by which the voyages of the *Hugh Lindsay* were interrupted; and which makes us the more indebted to him, and cannot but cause us to look upon what he had done for us with the utmost gratitude. I will venture to say that (when we consider his own inclination and the exertions he has made in our behalf) he must have been controlled by the authorities at home, or he would have done still more. Without his assistance all your efforts, all your exertions, all your subscriptions must have been unavailing and therefore it is that I now require of you to record those thanks which are so justly due to His Lordship for what he has already done; but I am afraid that even this may be said to proceed from interested motives, for we must also express a hope that we may look forward for a continuance of those exertions on his part by which alone we can be successful. There can be no doubt that he is much interested in forwarding the object you desire He must feel sensible of the importance of the re-opening of a speedy communication with England; he cannot but feel it as a politician; he cannot but feel it as a man; and in whatever point of view it is looked on, and in every sense it is of the utmost importance to us all, to him, as well as to ourselves; but it must be more so to the government of the country, administered as it now is in so enlightened and impartial a manner, I will not detain you longer but will propose at once,

"That the gratitude of this Meeting and of the Subscribers is eminently due to the Right. Hon. the Governor General in Council, for the liberal patronage and countenance given by his Lordship in Council to the efforts of the Indian public for re-opening the communication between England and India by means of Steam Navigation through the Red Sea, without which patronage and countenance it is the opinion of this Meeting, all efforts would be vain."

This resolution wants nothing further from me. I have said very little but I have not said one half of what his Lordship deserves at your hands.

This resolution was seconded by Mr. Cockerell, and unanimously carried with cheers.

Mr. McFarlan said, I have the most sincere pleasure in standing up to propose a resolution which I am sure will be received with feelings very nearly as enthusiastic as those which have just been expressed. I feel myself wholly incompetent to do justice to it and it would be unwise in me to say any thing further than that I cannot refrain in proposing this motion, "which refers to a distinguished individual now present from observing that as the head of the Christian Church in India he has devoted his attention to the object which has brought us together. This I believe he has done with the benevolent intention of spreading light and intelligence over this country, by which he knows that the influence of his high and holy office will be most extensively maintained. I have much pleasure in proposing.

"That the thanks of the Indian community in general, and of the subscribers to the New Bengal Steam Fund in particular, are eminently due to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, for the deep interest taken by his lordship from the beginning, in the object of the subscribers and for the endeavours which have been made by His Lordship to promote and maintain a spirit of union and cordiality among all parties in India, engaged in prosecuting the immediate object, as well as to secure the concurrence and support of the authorities at Home, with a view to its permanent establishment."

The resolution having been seconded, was carried amidst great applause.

The Bishop said, Gentlemen! I beg leave to tender to you the acknowledgement of my best thanks for your very kind but too indulgent expression of your feelings on this subject. I can honestly tell you it was brought here the first time when this subject was under discussion. I had no idea of occupying the chair, which might in some degree be considered inappropriate to the discharge of my public functions in this country. I simply attended a private meeting at the house of Mr. Macfarlane preparatory to the public meeting, intending to make the little subscription which I afterwards did, and so, I was led on to come to the meeting at which I was requested to preside. But though I make this apology for allowing myself to be led into this somewhat anomalous situation, I make no apology for taking a deep and intense interest in that which is the most grand, the most magnificent, the most benevolent, the most scientific project, that has occurred to my observation either in Europe, or during the short time that I have been here; and if there be any one point in the present state of the civilized world, which must fix the attention of the man of science, the man of benevolence the man of literature; the man of philanthropy, to say nothing of the more sacred cause of religion, it is this. If there be any one thing that can unite the feelings and anxieties more than another, it is the consideration of the question how can we accomplish a more intimate union between two such far distant yet intimately connected countries as this and England,—England the most wealthy and powerful of countries, England the greatest of Protestant nations, England which by its ties ought to be the natural protector and the means of civilizing this vast country,—and India, removed from it a distance of fourteen thousand miles, where her children are fainting under a scorching sun, and subject to all the varieties of disease and death incidental to tropical climates. I say that if there be any feeling of unanimity, any thing dear to us as men,—it is touched when the question rises how we may unite two most distant nations, and yet the two most needing each others constant care. I honestly confess that when I came to the meeting seven months ago I knew nothing but the object to be accomplished, but I felt as a father, and was looking for letters from my son; for though I ha[ve] been some months in the country I had not rec[eived] any letters from him; but now I have received [two] three letters, the shortest period that any [one] has take in coming being one huudred [and] days, and the longest two hundred [and] king an average of one hund[red] days for each. Now I want [to] (*immense cheering.*) Th[at] was what touched m[y] what has been so [well] affairs of Gov[ernment] manner im[pressed] to the other [Presidencies] and asked [me]

pediment to their extension? Distance! What is [it] that is to unite them? Approximation! I shou[ld] like any gentleman acquainted with such subje[cts] say, want has been discovered of late that in hi[s] nion so much opens the access to future improve[ment] as the application of steam to the purposes of nav[iga]tion. I know of no discovery except the discovery [in] the art of painting that has been more important; an[d] it is not likely to remain stationary, for the science is still in its infancy;—it has yet to grow to manhood, or I should rather say maturity;—but however it may be retarded in its progress, it is worth being carried forward on every principle on which it acts. Allow me to say Sir John that knowing pretty well the feelings of the committee, with whom I have been in pretty constant communication; and particularly of Mr. Greenlaw, who I should be ashamed to look at if I did not tender the warmest thanks on behalf of this meeting as well as the whole of India [*long and reiterated applause which rendered the conclusion of the sentence inaudible.*] I say the thanks of India. I am a mere puppet or a monkey compared to him, for I am but just come here; but Mr. Greenlaw has been here for ten years before I came panting, breathing, watching, laboring in this cause, devoting all his time and attention and energy to it, and taking on himself all the fatigues, all the labors and all the fact—you all know what the fact is, and he has given the positive dedication of his time and talent to this object. You owe it to Mr. Greenlaw, and you owe it to the Governor General, and you owe it to Mr. Macfarlan, and in short it is the concurrence of many minds working at the same object that so much has been done and so much is to be expected. Having known the whole of these proceedings I know it was in the mind of the Governor General and of all the Committee, it was the most foreign to their uncontrolled wishes to make any but Bombay the starting post of the Steam communication. How the misunderstanding arose I cannot tell. I attribute it to the heat of the Bengal sun which you know Sir John sets us all in a state of ferment and irritation. But this I believe, that all the gentlemen of Bombay are most honorable in their intention, and that they have not the slightest design to sever themselves from those of Calcutta, and I can only attribute it to the distance of the two committees from each other, sitting as they do eleven hundred miles apart,—which makes little misunderstandings almost unavoidable;—and when they do arise, it takes five weeks to get an answer, during which interval it festers, and becomes more and more sore. I am sure that I feel—and I am sure that you all feel,—just the same kindness of heart towards the people at Bombay and at Madras, that we did, when I appeared here seven months ago. I am not conscious for my part of the least diminution of the sincere respect that I before entertained for them, and I am quite certain that, in a few months, when all these little misunderstandings are brushed over, we shall all forget them, and unite in one comprehensive harmonious plan, including Madras and Bombay and Ceylon, and the whole of India; —for as Mr. Greenlaw told me yesterday, the design is not to omit, but to comprehend Bombay,—not to dissever, but to unite; to form such a plan as to make a straight communication for Calcutta,—our Steamer going round by Ceylon to Socotra, there to be met by a branch Steamer from Bombay, which will make one adequate, comprehensive and harmonious plan. I just mention this because there is nothing at which we aim or have been aiming but what is to lessen difficulties. We all know what harmony is,—just a little oil to the wheel, we know how it makes it move, compared to the groaning squeaking movement, when the usual addition is not after I have again assured you and India that your Committee have the most heartfelt desire of co-operating with the other Committees, and I hope they will make all India present our united petition to England to carry on this great and important measure, and I think it fortunate that the friendship of twenty five years which I have had with Sir Charles Grant, the present president of the Board of Controul who I mention with feelings of veneration and love. I say I think it has put me on a footing with him that I could employ the ties and claims of friendship and long encouraged sympathies arising from it in recommending to his mind in my private correspondence the important interest engaged in this design, at home; and I have not the slightest doubt that he will give the petition of the Governor General its full weight, and that you will have your two laks a year. I have no authentic ground, further than my own impression, for this assertion, not having received any reply, for you all know that ministers of state are not very punctual correspondents, but I am sure that when the limited and defined expence is brought before him, contrasted with the immense advantages attending the measure, it will be put in the way of being conceded to you. I gather this assurance from his speech which I saw in the mirror of parliament,—his corrected speech I mean —it did not appear in any of the papers,—which expressly states that the progress of commerce in India with the operation of steam would gradually increase the supplies and means of support to the various institutions connected with the two countries. I don't pretend to quote his exact words, for I do not remember them; but what struck me was his alluding in that speech of the 13th of June to this particular question, though it was very cursorily, and when this is connected with what was said in the House of Lords by his predecessor Lord Ellenborough, that it was the intention of the Government then in power to establish this Steam communication, it leaves it almost beyond a doubt that something will be done. It delights me to see the native gentry of India coming forward as they have done in support of so useful an undertaking, and uniting in all the great objects of science and benevolence. and I hope the occasions will be multiplied for them so to come forward, and when this burst of feeling which has already begun is known at home, can any doubt when this is taken in addition to what w[e] on before, that what we require will be co[n]

The Reverend Prelate made several [allu]tions in which he paid some com[pli]tive gentlemen present, and ex[pr]his feelings for the promotion [of] heart.

Sir John Grant sai[d] depart from my [usual] pose a motion [which] a few re[marks] the Ri[ght] m[otion]

correspondence, we will do more to alleviate the irritation and prevent its recurrence, than any thing else we can devise. Without taking up more of your time, which can be better occupied than in hearing me speak, I would beg leave to propose a resolution that it be an instruction to your Committee to communicate to the Bombay Committee the hope of this meeting that all cause of difference will be speedily removed, and the anxious desire of this meeting that the inhabitants of that place will unite with us in a common effort to gain a common benefit to the whole community of India. Sir John Grant then proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Bushby.

"That the Committee do communicate in the name of this meeting, to the Steam Committee at Bombay, the regret of this meeting, that any difference of opinion should have arisen in regard to the means of effecting the great object of opening a communication by Steam with England; the sincere hope of this meeting, that all causes of such difference of opinion may be speedily removed; and their earnest desire to unite the exertions of the whole community of India in one common effort for the accomplishment of that object for the common benefit of the whole of that community."

Mr. Turton opposed this resolution at great length, and with his usual eloquence, but the lateness of the hour at which we write renders it impossible for us to do more than give the upshot of his argument, which was, that there in reality existed no difference between the two Committees; and that the Bombay Committee were no more to be held responsible for what their Secretary chose to write editorially than the Calcutta Committee would be for any thing that Mr. Greenlaw, or any other member, thought proper to write in any of the Calcutta newspapers. At the suggestion of Mr. Turton, Sir John Grant then altered the wording of his resolution, which was subsequently passed in the following form. That this meeting concurs heartily in the anxious desire expressed and acted upon by the committee to co-operate with all the Committees in other parts of India, especially Bombay; and that the Committee be requested to communicate in the name of this meeting.

"That the Committee do communicate in the name of this meeting, to the Steam Committee at Bombay, the regret of this meeting that any difference of opinion should have arisen in regard to the means of effecting the great object of opening a communication by Steam with England; the sincere hope of this meeting, that all causes of such difference of opinion may be speedily removed; and their earnest desire to unite the exertions of the whole community of India in one common effort for the accomplishment of that object for the common benefit of the whole of that community."

The following resolutions were then proposed and carried seriatim. Much discussion ensued on most of them, which time obliges us to omit altogether:—

Proposed by Mr. Pattle, seconded by Mr. Bramley and resolved unanimously,—That the most grateful thanks of this meeting be offered to the Committee for their very useful and zealous exertions in the discharge of their important duties.

Proposed by the Lord Bishop, seconded by Captain Johnston, and resolved unanimously,—That the unanimous thanks of the Subscribers are due to Mr. Greenlaw for his unwearying and successful exertions in the cause of the Steam communication with Europe, as Secretary to the New Bengal Steam Fund, and that the thanks of this meeting be offered him accordingly.

Proposed by Mr. Pattle, seconded by Dr. Grant, and resolved unanimously,—That this meeting in testimony of their deep sense of Mr. Greenlaw's able, persevering and active exertions in the cause of Steam communication generally, and his admirable discharge of, do now enter into a subscription for a piece of plate, with a suitable inscription, to be presented to him, and that a Committee be appointed to carry this resolution into effect.

Proposed by Mr. McFarlan and carried unanimously,—That the following Gentlemen do constitute the said Committee, viz. Mr. Pattle, Dr. Grant; and Captain Forbes.

Proposed by Mr. Turton, seconded by Captain Forbes, and resolved unanimously,—That the thanks of this meeting be given to Captain Ross, and the other Gentlemen to whom the Committee have been indebted for important information and assistance.

Sir John Grant said it had just been suggested to him that the usual way heretofore of conveying thanks to Governor's General had been by way of address; he therefore had much pleasure in proposing the following resolution, which having been seconded by Mr. Pattle, was carried unanimously:—

"That a respectful address be presented to the Right Honorable Lord W. Bentinck by the Chairman, attended by a deputation of this meeting, expressing the grateful thanks of this meeting in their own names and that of the whole of the subscribers to the Bengal Steam Fund, for his Lordship's most important patronage and countenance of the efforts of the subscribers, and earnestly soliciting on their behalf and on that of the Indian public generally, that his Lordship in Council will graciously continue to foster and support all fitting endeavors to establish and maintain Steam communication between India and Great Britain permanently. Further that his Lordship be solicited to appoint a day when it will be convenient for him to receive the same, and, that the Chairman, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop and W. Pattle Esq. be constituted a committee to prepare the said address."

Proposed by the Lord Bishop, seconded by Mr. Pattle, and resolved unanimously,—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Hon'ble Sir J. P. Grant for his kindness in taking the Chair, and for the ability with which he has conducted the duties of the day.—*Bengal Hurkaru, January* 8.

The *Hurkaru* publishes to-day a letter from the Committee at Allahabad, which arrived too ... Meeting. The letter expresses a cordial ... the second of the advertised Re... Mr. Waghorn's expenses; but ... in the first, respecting the ... instead of running her ... be run between ... "provided the ... rate in and ... aid of ... th-

Canton, in order to devise the best means of recording their sense of his generous and steadfast frienship towards them at all times.

Captain Blakely having proposed it, and it being the unanimous wish of the meeting, *Captain Hine* took the chair: *Captain Hine* then rose; and, after alluding to the many and great acts of friendship and generosity of *William Jardine, Esq.*, to the service in general, during his residence in China, stated that the object of the present meeting was one of pure gratitude, and that it had been convened, at this particular period, as the only opportunity prospectively offered to his friends in the service, of testifying their feelings in a body. Several of the gentlemen present addressed the meeting in support of the chairman's observations: when the following Resolutions were agreed to:—

1. It was proposed by *Captain Blakely*, and seconded *Captain Scott*, in furtherance of the object of this meeting, that,—"A subscription should be immediately entered into, for the purpose of purchasing a piece of Plate, to be presented to *William Jardine, Esq.*, and that lists should be kept open, both here and in England, for inserting the names of such of his friends as may be desirous of becoming contributors."

An amendment was proposed by *Captain Shepherd*, and seconded by *Captain Marquis*—that,—"the subscription should commence in England, as he felt certain it would be much more agreeable to *Mr. Jardine's* feelings, and add considerably to the sucess of the object the meeting had in view"

The original resolution was carried by a very large majority.

2 Proposed by *Captain Aplin*, and seconded bs *Mr. Robson*, that,—"A Committee, consistiug of three persons, be appointed to conduct the subscription here, and empowered to call a meeting in England, at such time and place as they shall deem fit, when two additional members shall be appointed; such persons to be duly authorized to act as a committee of "Taste and Management" and that *Captains Hine, Scott* and *Blakely*, form the committee here:—" Carried unanimously.

3. Proposed by *Captain Pattullo*, and seconded by *Mr. Toller* that,"—"The committee of Taste and management," after having fixed on the description of Plate to be presented, and made their selection of fashion, shall, previous to their final decision leave, at the Bar of the Jerusalem Coffee House, for the space of one month, a drawing of the same, with references, accompanied by such other particulars as may be interesting to the subscribers: should any ten subscribers make objection to the selection, such ten subscribers shall have power jointly to call a meeting, before the expiration of the month, of all the subscribers, to submit their objection to them.

4. Proposed by *Mr. Miller*, and seconded by *Captain Blakely*, that,—"An address to be drawn up to *William Jardine, Esq.* presented to him by the committee, on Saturday, 9th Instant."—Carried unanimously.

5. Proposed by *Captain Scott*, and seconded by *Dr. Cullen*, that:—"*Mr. Richard Sinks* be appointed Secretary here, and *Mr. Horatio Hardy*, in England:"—Carried unanimously.—

Thanks were then voted to *Captain Hine*, for his impartial conduct in the Chair; after which, the meeting dissolved.—

The following is the Address, which was presented according to the above resolution.

To

WILLIAM JARDINE, ESQ.
Canton.

Dear Sir,

The service to which we belong is, to every appearance the last season of our assembling here, in the collective character of its members.

A desire has been frequently expressed by many, both of your absent and present friends, to convey to you the sentiments, which your constant and valuable friendship has filled them with; at all times the wish was but a natural prompting; but at this, the eleventh hour, it pressess so powerfully on our minds that we feel we should be separating with an undischarged duty, did we neglect to accompany our farewell with some expression of our gratitude.

There are some amongst us who, throughout your residence in China, have, as the seasons came round, received at your hands, a succession of kindnesses of no ordinary value, or magnitude: there is not onet and we might apply the remark to the whole range of the service, who has ever sought your aid, that it has not been most readily and gratuitously given to.

At a period of great exigence, when our ships were detained outside: when pecuniary losses were incurred by many; and when all were threatened with them, your House generously stepped forward, and commissioned the senior Officer to make a general tender of your services, in executing, without fee or reward, any orders, (such were the words) they might be pleased to entrust them with. Acts like these, carry with them their best, their own internal reward; with such we cannot pretend to vie. But we owe ourselves the duty to endeavour to show you that we are not insensible to the value of those acts, or of your friendship.

We trust the time is not far remote, when, crowned with the full fruits of your honorable and assiduous labours, you may seek their enjoyment in your native land.

There, amongst other numerous recollections of times by gone, we are desirous you should retain some Memento, to mark the gratitude of a service, of which you were many years a member, and to which you have ever proved yourself the steady unwearied and disinterested friend.

For this purpose, we hope you will oblige us, by accepting a piece of Plate, which shall be prepared for you in England, and to which we doubt not the same general wish will prevail among our brother Officers at home, as we here feel, to become contributors. Justice to them demands that we should not engross to ourselves the gratification of paying this compliment to the friend of us all.

We are, dear Sir,
Your sincere friends,

(Signed) JOHN HINE. } Members composing the
ROBT. SCOTT. } Committee of Mana ge-
W. R. BLAKELY, } ment in China.

Canton Register, November 15.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

CONGRESS OF SOVEREIGNS.

... programme of the labours of the Holy ... gress, which may now be considered ... e arrival of the Emperor of Russia ... temporaries have assigned a ... at of settling the political ... Our Tory journals ... to echo the opi... ontinent, even ... t of dis... be coer-

... ced into order and tranquillity by this despotic interference. They hear of differences between two sections of the same canton, and between different cantons of the same Confederation,—they hear of contests between the inhabitants of the towns and of the country about an equality of civil and political rights,—they hear of changes in the constitution of the cantonal governments, and of a contemplated change in the federal administration, and, without comprehending the bearings of the question, they immediately conclude that all this is dangerous to the neighbourhood, and proceed to call in the Holy Alliance police. If we were to credit their representations, the shepherds and mountainers, and industrious manufacturers, and free burghers of the Alps, who seek only to be the guardians of their own high region, and whose genius and institutions were never calculated for conquest,—to whom even Napoleon allowed a considerable degree of independence, and insured eleven years of moderated liberty and domestic prosperity under a free republican constitution,—whose rights and privileges the allied Sovereigns, in 1813, respected when the power of Napoleon had ceased to be a protection,—who obtained from the same Sovereigns, at the Congress of Vienna, a solemn guarantee for the neutrality and independence of their country, together with an accession of territory, which improved their military means of defence,—who, at the present moment, make a noise, indeed, in their own vallies and defiles, which their enemies would call revolutionary, but which can excite alarm among no people but themselves,—if, we say, we were to credit the representations of Legitimatists and Conservatives, this inoffensive race is about to fall like a democratic avalanche on the plains below, and it is necessary to take Holy alliance precautions against the threatened calamity.—*Times, September*, 16.

PARIS.—SEPT. 14.

The *Augsburg Gazette* now affirms that the interview between the three Sovereigns is to take place at Glatz, a small town in Bohemia, to which the Emperor of Austria had already proceeded. All the German papers are filled with statements and conjectures relating to the object of this royal meeting, about which, however, not two of them seem to agree. A letter from Berlin, coming from a very respectable quarter, says that the meeting is to serve as a preliminary to an alliance intended to counterbalance the influence which England and France, acting in concert as they seem disposed to do henceforward, might have it in their power to exercise over the affairs of Europe. According to the same letter, the ministers of the three Sovereigns in question are to hold the same language on a variety of important questions which remain to be settled, and to insist on the affairs of Germany and Poland being regulated without any reference whatever to the wishes or representations of the Governments of England and France. One thing is pretty evident, however, through the constrained language of the German papers which are under the control or in the pay of the great despotic Powers. It is, that the new league or understanding which is to take place at Glatz or elsewhere, does not concern points about territory, but the spread of liberal ideas, which the absolute Kings dread infinitely more than the disturbance of the balance of power in Europe. It is chiefly in order to devise means for checking the progress of liberalism that their consultation has been deemed necessary, and we shall most probably witness the first fruits of their deliberations by the decrees of the Germanic Diet.

That the three Powers of the Holy Allience, however, are unwilling to risk any war in which all men in Europe professing liberal opinions would rise against them is sufficiently rendered evident by a series of incidents, the most recent and perhaps most striking of which is the refusal of the Austrian Government to permit the band of foolish legitimatists, who had proposed repairing to Prague to compliment the Duke de Bordeaux on his attaining the age of majority, to traverse the Austrian territories with white cockades stuck on their hats, as they had intended to do. This refusal, which was intimated to the chiefs of the intended expedition a few days ago, has so distributed the plan of the whole legitcate *clique* here, that they do not exactly know whether or not the deputation ought to proceed. In their dilemma, they have applied for advice to M. de Chateaubriand; but as he is himself engaged in another expedition to the Duchess de Berri at Massa, several days must elapse before the answer is received, and Henry V., as they call him, may have the mortification of seeing the 1st of October pass away without the expected congratulations of the "deputies of France." It had been intended by such of the legitimatists as could not form part of the expedition to Prague, to celebrate the birth-day of the Duke de Bordeaux by a public dinner in Paris; but so mighty is the number of the party in the capital, that even for one single dinner they have not been able to collect money enough to pay the necessary expense.—*Times, Sept.* 16.

The French Papers of Friday and Saturday, which we have received this morning, mention the return of the French King to his capital on Friday. This is the only domestic news of the least interest contained in these Journals; but the intelligence received from Portugal, through Spain, is of considerable importance, though, from the source whence it emanates, must be regarded with suspicion. It is stated, in the *Madrid Gazette*, that Count Villa Flor had fallen back upon Lisbon, and that the advanced posts of Don Miguel's army were stationed within two leagues of that city. The forces of Don Pedro are estimated in these acconnts at 14,000 including 6,000 militia, who it is said are unwillingly compelled to serve.—*Courier, Sept.* 16.

Lord Leveson Gower, second son of the late Duke of Sutherland, by his father's death becomes possessed of the vast estates of the Duke of Bridgwater, amounting to nearly one hundred thousand pounds per annum arising in part from extensive canal property in the north of England.—*Ibid.*

The Pope seems to be by far the most gallant of the Duchess of Berri's friends, His Holiness being stated to have received the erring Princess with the same cordiality "as if nothing had happened."—*Globe.* And so he should, for it was he that introduced Deutz to poor Madame Palli.—*Times, Sept.* 16.

GERMANY.

The Meeting of the Emperor of Austria with the King of Prussia, and the consequent ministerial conferences continue to puzzle the continental politicians. The Emperor of Russia having determined to land at Schwetz, the royal family of Prussia is hastening to meet his Imperial Majesty there. The Prince of Orange is summoned to the conference also. There is a great deal of mystery made by the great powers themselves as to their object and intentions, and the little politicians of the newspapers have made confusion worse confounded. It is therefore extremely difficult to guess at the result of all their cogitations; but it is quite clear that the state of Spain and Portugal, the protracted discussion of the Dutch question, the late events in Turkey, the continued occupation of Algiers by the French, the infancy of the new Greek kingdom, the occasional gleaming of a liberal spirit in Germany, the partial disturbances in Italy, and the positive civil war in Switzerland, are events of sufficient importance to call for all the skill of all the politicians. The crowned head lies uneasy; the distant horizon looks dangerous through the dark clouds that obscure the present. It is evident, however, that friendly meeting and discussion are more likely to avert war than to bring it on.

THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

At the parting dinner given to his Royal guests on Friday last, his Majesty was most particular in his attentions to the young Queen and the Duchess of Braganza. During dinner, his Majesty having filled a glass of noyeau, presented it to the Duchess, and in doing so expressed the great pleasure which he felt in being able to offer her some liqueur that had been produced on an estate in Martinique that had belonged to her grand-mother, Josephine. After the ladies had retired from the table the King entered into familiar conversation with his old friend the Marquis of Funchal. His Majesty jocularly inquired of the Marquis how long they had been acquainted? The Marquis, with the tact of a courtier, not wishing to intimate how time had been stealing on both of them replied. "For about 30 years." "No, no." rejoined his Majesty, "it is 42 years ago, at least." The conversation happening to turn on the kind and friendly feeling that had always subsisted between England and Portugal, the Marquis related an anecdote in reference to his Majesty's Royal Father, George III., strikingly illustrative of the uniform existence of that mutual good understanding between the two countries. At the period when the French invading army entered Portugal the Marquis was then Portuguese Ambassador at this Court, and George III., in a conversation which took place between them with regard to that circumstance, said, "Whatever may befall Portugal, you and I, at all events, shall always be good and faithful Portuguese."

The King, having filled a bumper, expressed the pleasure which he experienced from the circumstance of the sojourn of the Queen of Portugal at Windsor, affording him an opportunity of meeting and entertaining at his table so old and so estimable a friend as the Marquis of Funchal. His Majesty, laying aside for the moment the cold forms of courtly etiquette, called upon the company to follow his example, and fill a bumper. "Pardon me Sire," said the Marquis, "I can hardly venture to drink the toast, as it is my own health."

The King continued in conversation with the Marquis for a considerable period during the evening. Sir W. Fremantle, and others of the company, declared that they had not for many years seen the King in such good humour and such excellent spirits.

On their congratulating the Marquis on the attentions which his Majesty had paid him, his Excellency, with that modesty which belongs to him, remarked that they should not be surprised at the circumstance,—the Royal Family were English, and the English were too good, and too kindly alive to the claims of an old friend. He had on other merit but old age to entitle him to his Majesty's condescension.

The company did not retire from the drawing-room until past 11 o'clock.—*Courier, Sept.* 16.

THE CZAR.

It would appear from the *Berlin Official Gazette* of 6th inst., that His Majesty the Emperor of Russia had reached Schwedt, on the Oder, the previous day, and that he had narrowly escaped shipwreck in attempting the passage from St. Petersburgh to Stettin by a steamboat. He had been tossed for three days in the Gulf of Finland (from the 28th to the 31st ultimo), and had been at last obliged to put back to St. Petersburgh, whence he made the journey by land. In the interval of uncertainty which prevailed as to his fate we find that some of the French liberal journals had actually given him a watery grave in the neighbourhood of Dantsic, and seemed to think that his death "by the visitation of God" would have some effect on the anticipated Congress and the destinies of Europe.

Popular feeling which among all nations connects signal calamities with atrocious offences, might well ascribe the supposed shipwreck of the Czar at the mouth of the Vistula to the wrath of Providence for the wrongs of Poland. The fury of the tempest would thus have avenged the cruelties of the sword, and Nicholas would have expiated in part the enormous sins of his Court and of his nation. The unholy object of aggravating oppression or undermining freedom, with which he had set out to join the Congress, might likewise, in the opinion of such popular enthusiasts have been retarded or interrupted by the disappearance of the Chief actor in the conspiracy, and

e double end of justice might have been at answered by the punishment and prevention imes.

But though such feelings are natural and just, we must take the liberty to say that they appear to us grounded on a wrong view both of the personal character of the Czar, and of the effect of his demise on the measures of his Government. It is an error to suppose that the efforts employed to subjugate Poland after its late glorious insurrection, or the total abandonment of every principle of good faith, justice, or humanity by the Russian authorities, evinced in its oppression after the capture of Warsaw, are due alone to the personal interference of the Czar, or would have been prevented by a change of Sovereign. His Muscovite Majesty is only an instrument in the hands of a semi-barbarous nobility or demoralized aristocracy, whose ambition of aggrandizement and extent of corrupt power far exceed their capacity for peaceful improvement, or their advances in regular civilization; and though he were dead to-morrow, or had perished appropriately at the mouth of the Vistula, the policy of his empire would remain unaltered. It is in the system on which he acts, and which he did not create, but which he inherited from his family along with his sceptre, that the enormous evil and danger lies, against which civilized Europe ought to guard and provide. That system, like his sceptre, has been transmitted to him through several generations, and remains unmitigated in its rapacious character—unchanged in its hideous lineaments It has within recent memory been swayed with powerful and fatal effect by the hand of a woman,—it has passed unaltered through the grasp of a madman, whom it first rendered insane by excess of power, and whom it then assassinated from excess of fear,—it was afterwards guided by a philosophical pretender, and a mock philanthropist,—it had nearly fallen into the possession of a brutal savage whose barbarous oppressions excited the Poles to their late gallant resistance,—and it is now managed by the polished and hypocritical despot whose efforts have been directed to abolish the very name and national existence of Poland, as the greatest obstacle to its further triumphs. In all these cases the system of the Russian Government was and is the same, though modified a little according to times and circumstances, and conducted with more or less vigour by successive instruments.

This system is one of insatiable ambition, and restless, malignant activity. It possesses a kind of omnipresence for mischief and intrigue. It has its agents and its eyes everywhere, and never misses an opportunity of promoting its selfish objects. It appears at the same time, in the waters of the Bosphorus to oppress the Sultan with its protection, and on the banks of the Danube to strip him of his provinces. It peoples Siberia with its victims under the pretext of a love of order, and confiscates Polish property from pretended motives of religion and humanity. It endeavours to foment troubles in France from a regard to legitimate succession, and prevents the pacification of the Netherlands from a regard to treaties which it has broken in Poland. Crossing the Pyrennees, it dictates to the Royalist faction at Madrid projects of civil war, while it encourages usurpation in Portugal. It assumes all shapes, and professes all doctrines, to attain its ends—pious and puritanical under the Emperor Alexander; a mighty maker and frequenter of congresses, to preserve peace by exciting crusades against constitutional order; forswearing conquest under Nicholas, and yet robbing the Turk of his political independence and his best provinces: professing the maxims of freedom in Greece, and confiscating all the liberties and rights of Poland to its Muscovite jealousy and vengeance.

We are no alarmists on the subject of Russian power: we even believe that it has been grossly exaggerated both by its friends and its enemies, as we have seen that in the two last wars against Turkey and Poland the Government of the Czar could not collect 100,000 men on one point in one campaign; but such an eager pursuit of influence, and such a restless spirit of aggrandizement,—such a perpetual interference in political affairs beyond its own frontiers,—such continued efforts to encourage factions hostile to the internal order of other states,—such an inquisitive system of intrusion in the diplomatic concerns of the whole world,—in short, such a disposition to embroil Europe—to encourage wars for suppressing freedom, for retarding civilization, or making conquest—ought to be watched with extreme jealousy, and resisted with resolute vigour. If Russian power does not inspire terror, such arts at least must create uneasiness, and must prevent confidence in the continuance of peace. They, in short are a nuisance which ought to be abated.—*Times, Sept.* 14.

LOSS OF THE SHIP DOROTHY, FROM LIVERPOOL FOR BOMBAY.

The Dorothy, Captain Garnock, sailed from this port on the 30th of April, and nothing material occurred until the end of June, when she became rather leaky. On Thursday, the 4th of July, she experienced fresh gales from the westward, with squally weather, when she became more leaky; and in the course of the morning, on sounding the pump, 26 inches were found in the well. From this time both pumps were kept working without intermission, with the main-topsail close-reefed and hauled by the wind; ship's head to the northward, being then (at noon) in latitude 28. 50 south, longitude 21 west. From noon to 6 o'clock working both pumps without intermission; half the ships company taking half hour's spell at a time; leak increasing, the water in the hold being nearly up to the upper part of the keelson at 6 o'clock. At 10 p. m. the water in the hold about two feet above the keelson, both pumps constantly working. At this time some hands were got to clear away the long-boat, and the carpenter to cut away the starboard stanchions on the main deck. At midnight the water in the hold was about four feet above the keelson, with both pumps continually going; the spell off the pumps doing the extra duty. It then became clear to Captain Garnock that there was no chance of saving the ship; and in consequence, about, a. m. of Friday, the 5th of July, the long-boat was got out by launching her over the gunwale, the stanchions being cut away. Two empty puncheons were put into the boat, which they succeeded in nearly filling with fresh water. Three barrels and two bags of bread were stowed in the boat, together with three top-gallant studding sails, some cordage, and a few small stores. A jollyboat was also launched; and about 3 a. m. all hands (25 souls) got into the two boats, hanging by the ship astern, waiting for daylight. At this time the water in the ship's hold was washing over the iron stowed in the main hatch, being about six feet below the beams; the ship filling fast, and straining heavily. The small boat was sent for a compass and some cordage, the water in the ship's hold being then up to her beams. As there was then no doubt that she must shortly go down, the boats cast off from her about 8 a. m., and stood to the northward; Mr. Hughes, second mate, and five seamen in the small boat; Captain Garnock, Mr. Smith, mate, and 17 hands in the long-boat.

At noon the ship was in sight, bearing S. S. E., distant about three miles, the boats being then, by observation, in lat. 28. 21. south, and long. 21. 00. west. About 1 p. m., the Dorothy disappeared altogether, having gone down in lat. 28. 24. south, and long. 21. 00. west. The boats being then both rigged stood away to the eastward, with fresh breezes from the northward during the night; and on Saturday, the 6th July, continued on their course in company, all well, with fresh breezes and fine wheather; having at noon sailed 91 miles from the ship, on the course N. 66. E. On Saturday night it came on to blow fresh from N. W. W.; boats wet and taking in water; awnings rigged over the boats; and on Saturday forenoon, 7th of July, squally weather came on with rain, when all the spare clothes were hove overboard to lighten the boats; and an account of the provisions taken, which consisted besides the bread and water, of two small pieces of salt beef, 2 rounds of beef, 2 small hams, a few small fish, about 6lb. of cheese, a little fat, and a few onions; together with about 10 gallons of rum and 15 bottles of claret. At noon this day the boats were in lat. 26. 37. south, and long. 18. 37. west. From this day to Tuesday, the 16th of July, the boats kept on their course in company, standing to the northward and north-west with moderate breezes variable and generally clear fine weather, steering for the Island of Trinidad (a small island off the coast of Brazil,) making courses from 23 to 129 miles in 24 hours; the two or three last days having strong breezes, which enabled them to make 234 miles in 48 hours. On Tuesday, the 6th of July, they had the good fortune to catch eight small dolphins with the hook and line; which, for want of fire to cook them, were hung in the sun to dry. On Wednesday, the 17th of July, light breezes and clear pleasant weather; being at noon in lat. 20 59. south, by observation; and long 26. 47. west, by the chronometer, and Trinidad bearing N. 77. W., distance 136 miles. The boats had then sailed 838 miles from the ship in 12 days. On Thursday, the 18th, light breezes and clear weather; the latter part being calm, took to the oars. The same next day (Friday, the 19th of July), when they worked with the oars one mile and a half per hour. At daylight made Martin Vas rocks, about 22 miles east of Trinidad, and at 8 o'clock a.m. Trinidad was in sight, bearing W. by N. At noon light breezes and fine weather, Trinidad bearing W. by N., Martin Vas rocks distant 10 or 12 miles. On Saturday, the 20th of July, at daylight, the boats had hauled round the north end of Trinidad, coasting the west side in search of water; they discovered a fine run of water, but found it impossible to land on account of the surf; made several attempts, but could not effect a landing at any point. The island is situated in lat. 20. 32. S., and long. 29. 9. W. The attempts to obtain that essential commodity, water, were ineffectually persevered in until 3 p. m. on Sunday, the 21st, when the state of the surf giving evidence of there being no possibility of obtaining water, they again placed themselves at the disposal of Providence, which had hitherto protected them, and stood away for Bahia, then N. 50. W., distant 660 miles. At this time their stock of water was one puncheon, and the daily supply of provision to the hands was one biscuit and a-half, about half an ounce of a dried round of beef, a small piece of Bombay dried fish, a piece of fat one day, and a piece of cheese on alternate days, each about the size of a small walnut, with three wine-glasses of water each meal. At 4 p. m. on Monday, the 22d, they lost sight of Trinidad, bearing S. E. by S., distance 55 miles, both boats in company, and all well. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 23d and 24th of July, they continued their course, steering N. W. for Bahia, with some squally weather and rain on the morning of the latter day; when, at half-past 12 p. m., they were overjoyed at the discovery of a sail a-stern, standing towards them. About 2 p. m. the boats were alongside the ship, which proved to be the American ship Charles Adams, Captain Alexander S. Palmer, of and for Stonington, from the Falkland Islands, which she left on the 3d of July. Captain Palmer took Captain Garnock and all his crew on board the Charles Adams, where they experienced every possible kindness and attention from Captain Palmer, his officers, and crew, who supplied the whole of the Dorothy's people with abundance of refreshments, and every comfortable accommodation, promissing to land them at Pernambuco. The jolly-boat was hoisted up astern the ship, and the long boat stoved and turned adrift. On Sunday, the 28th of July, at 11 a. m., the Charles Adams entered the harbor of Pernambuco, when Capt. Palmer sent two of his whale boats on shore with Captain Garnock and his crew, except five men who remained on board his ship. Thus, after remaining 20 days and 19 nights in their boats, and running 1,311 miles from the spot where the Dorothy went down were the whole of the ship's company preserved from impending death or destruction, and restored to their friends and their country.—*Times, Sept.* 16.

THE ARMY.

(CIRCULAR)

Horse Guards, August 24, 1833.

His Majesty's government having signified to the General Commanding in Chief, the King's command that, until further orders, corporal punishment may be applied to the following offences only, I have the honour to express Lord Hill's desire that you guide yourself accordingly, taking care that, except in the instances herein specified, the said punishment shall on no account be inflicted;—

1. For mutiny, insubordination, and violence, or using or offering violence to superior officers.

2. Drunkenness on duty.

3. Sale or making away with arms, ammunition, accoutrements, or necessaries, stealing from comrades, or other disgraceful conduct.

It will doubtles occur to you that the object of these instructions is not to render the infliction of corporal punishmeut for the future more frequent or more certain than it is at present, even in the cases to which it is now to be restricted; but, on the contrary, that the intention is to restrain it as much as may be possible to do so with safety to the discipline of the army

By command,

J. MACDONALD, Adjutant General.

REPORT OF A SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON ARMY AND NAVY APPOINTMENTS.

The Committee was appointed to inquire into every branch of pay and emolument of all General and Staff Officers in the Army, both at home and abroad, and into the emoluments of Naval Officers, holding the appointments of Vice and Rear-Admirals, and of Generals and Colonels of Marines; in the performance of which duty they examined the following witnesses; Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Sir Henry Parnell, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Sir Willoughby Gordon, Sir R. H. Vivian, Sir John Byng, Sir James Kempt, Sir A. Hope, Sir John M'Donald, Sir R. Donkin, Sir Richard Jackon, Sir John Sebright, General Maitland, Col. H. B. Lygon, Col. John Duffy, Lieut.-Colonel Maberly, Major J. H. Ebrington; Messrs. Joseph Hume, G. Collin, J. Pearse, C. Hibbert, G. Howel, J. Stephens, J. J. Dolan, G. Stacey, R. H Cox, and John Barron. The Committee states that, having fully considered the question of non-effective garrison appointments, with the opinions expressed in favor of their continuance by some of the most distinguished military authorities, and particularly by the Duke of Wellington, who, in a memorandum upon the military governments, appended to the report, brings briefly, but powerfully, into view the whole constitution of the British Army and the circumstances of its officers, the committee are still of opinion that, upon the principle repeatedly laid down by Parliament, that all sinecure offices ought to be abolished, no garrison appointments should in future be made where no efficient military duty is performed; but as the officers now holding such, appear for the most part justly entitled to the rewards of their profession by their long military services, or their distinguished merits during a period of unparalleled exertion on the part of the army, and of unexampled glory acquired to the country by the achievements of that army, the committee do not recommend the withdrawal of the salaries to the prejudice of the existing interests of any of those officers. The number of garrison appointment was greater in 1792 than at present; the committee, therefore, taking into consideration the great increase of the army since that time, and the claims of so many of its members on the gratitude of the country, cannot propose the abolition of these appointments without suggesting some other plan of military rewards in their stead. With this view they recommend that the King should be empowered to grant "rewards for distinguished services in the army," in a manner similar to that recognised by Parliament in the vote for "good services" in the ordnance estimates, subject to the conditions, that the grants on the whole shall not exceed 18,000*l.* a year, being a reduction of about 12,000*l.* a year on the present amount of the home garrison appointments; and that the name and services of every officer appointed to receive these rewards shall be inserted in the first army estimate after his appointment The committee recommend that the "tithes of corn" in Guernsey, and "King's revenue in Jersey," now appropriated to the non-resident governors of those islands, should, in future, be applied to defray the cost of their garrison establishments; and that the large income now received by the governor of Gibraltar be made subject to similar regulations. The committee also recommend savings in the emoluments of the colonels of regiments, which shall produce an immediate saving of 9,767*l.*, and a prospective saving of 25,321*l.* The staff-pay of general officers has undergone no change since 1685, and those who fought at Waterloo receive just the same rate of pay as those who fought at Minden and Blenheim; but the committee must desire to call the attention of the Government to the large number of general officers now on the list, and to express their anxious hope that no addition will be made to it, except very strong grounds of public necessity. Of the appointments in the navy which have been referred to the committee, those of vice-admiral and rear-admiral of England, and Lieutenant-general and Major-general of Marines, are held by flag-officers, and those of Colonels of Marines by Post Captains. Their net receipt is 4,565*l.* 14*s.* These are the only professional honours or emoluments, unconnected with active duties, at the disposal of the Crown, for the reward of distinguished merit in the naval service. The two first are venerable from their antiquity, and still more so from the names of these who have held them. They have always been reckoned amongst the highest honours to which a naval officer aspire. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the situations of Vice-Admiral and Rear-Admiral of England should remain on their present footing, the whole emoluments of both being less 800*l.* a year They do not however, consider that the same reasons exist for keeping up the Generals and Colonels of Marines, but that they may, with propriety, be abolished, as they severally become vacant In recommending this, however, they feel bound, in justice, to propose that a sum, equal in amount to the salaries of these appointments, should be continued at the disposal of the Crown, for the reward of distinguished naval and marine services, subject to the same conditions as the grant proposed to be made for the like purpose to the army; and that all pensions so granted should be tenable with the half-pay of the officers holding them. The committee, in conclusion, express their anxious hope that no addition to the number of flag-officers in the navy more than that of general officers in the army, will in future be made, except on grounds of public necessity.—*Courier, Sept.* 16.

EXAMINER—AUGUST 4.

The rejection of the Dramatic Performances Bill shows the resolution of the Lords to do all vicious things that they dare do. Let them go on—the evil will work out its remedy. There is a consistency in the hostility of the House of Public Vexation to houses of public amusement. We must have a House the less to annoy us, before we can have a house the more to please us.

The Bishop of London, as if to atone for refusing to extend the means of amusement, ministered to the public entertainment by his own episcopal antics, and made a grand exhibition of absurdity. Arguing *post hoc propter hoc*, he declared his knowledge that since small theatres had been multiplied, offences had increased. And what of that? Since churches have been multiplied offences have increased. Since men have been multiplied offences have increased. The Bishop pretends to be very knowing as to the particulars of vice, and doubtless he does know that the great theatres, and not the minor theatres, are the markets of frailty. The Patent Houses, whose monopolies are so jealously guarded, are the very porches to the brothel. Indeed their neighbourhood bears witness of the working of these great vats; the small theatres are free from this scandal. The Bishop of London, however, has a story of the ruin of a young woman through the Garrick Theatre in Goodman's fields. The *Chronicle* fairly remarks upon this:—

Many a young woman has been sed[illegible] in r[illegible] turning from evening service in ch[illegible] and pels; but are we to draw any [illegible] against churches?

Crime the most odious [illegible] a Bishop, but would th[illegible] ences against Episco[illegible] churches and chapels, an[illegible] places of meeting, there is [illegible] that there is in town. Assig[illegible] ended in frailty, but is that an[illegible] fields or walks in them? The Bis[illegible] is too lively.

AUGUST 25.

The following extract from an int[illegible] letter from Saravia to the Duke de Cadeval, sh[illegible] what sympathetic souls are the Tories, and in what spirit they would observe the neutrality which they have so vehemently preached:

"After all I went presently to Aberdeen, *who received me, as ever, very well*; commenced making inquiries, to which I gave the best replies in my power, assisted by my private information, amongst others "With what disposition and on what footing Lord William Russell stood towards our government?' Official foundation for a reply (*caret* in this legation.)" Why they kept the King at Braga—that is, neither in the court nor with the army, when he should be with the latter, that he might be seen, and assist at something every day?' Answer to this there is none, &c. He spoke likewise of our navy; I told him the proposition we were about to carry into effect, which he much approved of, but he insisted there was no time to be lost. I informed him about our loan, of the conduct of Hoppner, and many other things, and *I know that he desires at this moment to have grounds for making a speech in Parliament respecting us, but he and the others are afraid to open their mouths upon that subject from shame*—from pure shame of taking any interest, or of associating in any way with people of such incapacity as the Miguelites who direct affairs, have shown themselves to be. Here is the very truth which has been heard from themselves, and it is what Lord Beresford, *with all his warmth of interest for us*, has told me in his broken Portuguese; and I know Aberdeen said this, not to me but to a member of the House of Peers, from whom I heard it, and even to-day Lord Stuart de Rothesay said the same thing to Carlos Mathias.

It is pleasant to see this *naive* statement of Lord Aberdeen's desire for grounds to make a speech, and to think that he is balked of his innocent wish to make an effort for the now beloved Miguel, whom he once described as a monster, thus showing the truth of Mr. Malaprop's doctrine, that for a good lasting match there is nothing like beginning with a little aversion.

SPECTATOR. AUGUST 10.

THE passion for shooting has triumphed over the rage for talking in the House of Commons; and the speeches of our Representatives have become brief, if not pithy. What the entreaties of Ministers, the complaints and anger of their constituents, and the objurgations and sneers of the Press were powerless to effect, has been brought about by the near approach of the twelfth of August and the love of grouse. Even the Irish Members are converted, by this stimulus, into the silent supporters of Government; and measures—such as the Tithe and Grand Jury Bills—which would have called forth three-column speeches three months ago, are suffered to pass through their different stages almost unmolested. At least one half of Mr. O'CONNEL's tail has fallen off; and the great Agitator, naturally averse to exhibit himself in this curtailed condition, is preparing to depart in peace.

Unalloyed gratification is not to be expected, or at least not to be had, in this world; and we shall be much surprised if proofs of this somewhat stale truth, more ample than agreeable, are not furnished during the recess to the holyday-making Members of Parliament. Ugly questions will be put, and unsatisfactory answers given; many a glib and well-conned explanatory speech will be cut short, by a reference to those troublesome documents, the List of Divisions, where the name of the honourable culprit is not inscribed at all, or in the wrong column. The popular recollection of professions made during the canvass and on the hustings, will be found provokingly accurate; and the question of "What have you done, besides passing the Suppression Bill?" will be what is vulgarly called a "poser" to some four or five hundred members of the first Reformed Parliament. We would recommend them, as the wisest course, to confess their sins, and promise an amendment of their legislative life in the next session. Their constituents, having no immediate means of punishment and redress in their hands, will be forced to accept of this reparation in default of a better.

In the absence of political news from the Continent, we are favoured by the German journalists, and the correspondents of our Daily Papers, with abundance of speculation. It is now said that an extreme jealousy of the close alliance, which evidently subsists between France and England, is felt by the three despotic Sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia; and a fraternal conference, in order to take measures for their own defence is about to be held by them in the neighbourhood of Dresden. This is one version of their intended proceedings. It is a proof that very little is known of their actual intentions, that it is asserted, on equally good authority, that a general disarmament is at hand, in consequence of the pacific aspect of public affairs. We need not pretend to decide between these conflicting opinions: as HENRY the Fourth said of the Catholic and Protestant religions, "tous les deux ont raison."

Accounts from Holland give indication of great dissatisfaction on the part of the mercantile community. It would indeed be strange if the Dutch were not dissatisfied. An excessive load of taxation, laid on to support an unsuccessful war,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

gether with a rapidly declining commerce, the nsequ[illegible] of that war, are enough to exasperate [illegible] and long-sufferiug people. It is [illegible]hants residing in towns upon [illegible] formerly among the best [illegible]ave lately obtained their [illegible]nce and manufactures [illegible]nt in the communi- [illegible] means of steam-boats [illegible]ded great facilities to that [illegible]ty will thus compel that ob- [illegible]the King of Holland, soon to [illegible]ment of differences with his revolted

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

The curtain falls on the first session of the Reformed Parliament; is the nation—are the electors of the House of Commons—satisfied with the performance? We believe not: disappointment—at one time we might have used a harsher word than *disappointment*—has prevailed through the greater part of the session, to the very close; and this feeling is not confined to rash and unscrupulous innovators and inexperienced dreamers in politics, but extends to large bodies of cautious and thoughtful men, whose expectations are moderate, and their views constitutional and patriotic. They say that hitherto they have seen little or no difference between a Reformed Parliament and an Unreformed Parliament; this, in one word, is the cause of quarrel—and the complaint is general. During the recess, our representatives will have ample opportunity for ascertaining the truth or error of these assertions. In the mean while, instead of profitless lamentations over the past, it may be of use to consider some of the causes of the striking alteration in the public feeling as respects the House of Commons and the Ministry; and in what way the faults of the past session, may be avoided and amended in the next. For we are not among those who consider the Reform Act an experiment that has failed; on the contrary, we hold that it has not as yet been fairly tried. The present Parliament contains many good Members; and what is more important—thanks to the Reform Act—the electors have the power of punishing bad Members and choosing better ones in future.

The grand error of a large majority of the Members of the present Parliament, has been their *neglect of proper preparation*. They were evidently under the impression, that with the Reform Ministry at the head of affairs, nothing could go wrong. They had the most perfect reliance, not merely on the honest intentions, but upon the business, habits, and statesmanlike acquirements of the King's servants. They went to Parliament prepared to support Earl Grey, and prepared for nothing else; aware perhaps that they might have to contend with a perverse Tory Opposition in the House of Peers, and a baneful secret influence behind the Throne, but never dreaming that Minister themselves would require watching for the good of their constituents, or that they would need any thing in fact but sturdy and unflinching support.

Now the consequences of this error would not have been so disastrous to the reputation of our Representatives, had Ministers themselves been equal to the performance of the duties required from them. So far from this being the case, however, their *ignorance, inaptitude, and negligence*, have been astounding. The history of their measures proves that this assertion is not too harsh or sweeping. The most thoroughgoing of their partisans cannot deny the recorded facts of the Parliamentary journals. Every measure of importance (except, perhaps, the East India Bill)—the Coercion, Irish Church, Bank Charter, and Slavery Bills, and their measures of Finance, required perpetual amendments and remodelling; and many of their most essential features bore little resemblance, when they finally received his Majesty's sanction, to those which they possessed when first introduced by the Minister. In all their changes, they still received the steady support of large, though frequently dissatisfied majorities.* Now, why did these dissatisfied gentlemen vote for these measures? Principally, we believe, from the conviction which weighed upon them, that they had no choice. Many clearheaded men saw at a glance that the Government had blundered, —that their measures were inefficient, and all but impracticable: but, owing to the previous reliance upon the wisdom of our rulers, they had neglected to prepare better plans of their own as substitutes. The various subjects, too, having been once broached, there were strong arguments for their "settlement," as it was termed—though in many instances erroneously so—with as little delay as possible. Any thing, it was said, is better than suspense—matters cannot go on as they are; and thus, measures disgracefully bungled were hurried through the House amidst the anger and sneers of the very men who voted for them.

That Ministers are justly liable to the gravest censure for the incomplete state, and the ill-considered manner in which nearly every measure of the session was brought forward, there can be no doubt. The blind confidence which was so liberally awarded to them was misplaced, and indiscreet under any circumstances. We suspect that next session the tables will be turned. Honorable Members during the holydays will find that they whose names have appeared most frequently in minorities meet with the best reception from their constituents. The not improbable consequence of this will be, that the House of Commons will not be over-kind to Ministers next session,—that it will be captious rather than good-humoured, and more suspicious than confiding.

Public patience has been severely tried during the last few months. Not merely have a large class of the measures passed in Parliament been objectionable, but others—such as the repeal of the Septennial Act, the declaration against Sinecures, the abolition of military flogging, and almost every question relative to the freedom of the Press—have been discussed in a style and tone which ill became the Reformed House. We heard the old Tory arguments uttered by the Whig Ministers and their adherents, with scarcely any change, or changed for the worse. This it was which contributed as much to the spread of general disgust in the nation as any of the *acts* of the House. If this manner of speaking be not corrected in the ensuing session, its consequences will be alarming and disastrous.

Much evil has been done much discontent has been generated. Prudent Statesmen and honest Representatives will mark carefully the signs of the times, and endeavour to avoid past errors. The first thing to be done is undoubtedly to shake off the species of vassalage to Ministers under which Members now labour; and prepare themselves, by diligent application, to discuss the momentous questions which will certainly come before them at no distant time. They will thus acquire that confidence in themselves without which the best intentions are of little use. They will thus acquire that title to reject or remodel Ministerial measures, which they have hitherto wanted, owing to their own neglect and ignorance.

The Independent party have hitherto failed to satisfy just expectation, almost as much as the mere Ministerialists. They must totally change their present tactics, and learn to act in concert. One might imagine that Burke had the Radicals of the present day in his mind's eye, when he wrote the following passage, so applicable is it to the state of their party.

"When men lie dispersed without concert, order, or discipline, communication is uncertain, counsel difficult, and resistance impracticable. Where men are not acquainted with each other's principles, nor experienced in each other's talents, nor at all practised in their mutual habitudes and dispositions by joint efforts in business; no personal confidence, no friendship, no common interest subsisting among them; it is evidently impossible that they can act a public part with uniformity or efficacy. In a connexion, the most inconsiderable man, by adding to the weight of the whole, has his value and his use; out of it, the greatest talents are wholly unserviceable to the public. No man, who is not inflamed by vain glory into enthusiasm, can flatter himself that his single, unsupported, desultory, unsystematic endeavours, are of power to defeat the subtle designs and united cabals of ambitious citizens."

These remarks were written in reference to the disorganized state of that aristocratical party of which Burke was the most talented member; but the admonition they convey well deserves the attention of men whose aims and motives are, it is to be hoped, of a higher and more patriotic cast, than were ever entertained by the great majority of those with whom Burke was connected in public life.

If the independent party, then, mean to effect substantial good to the country, the different Members must, for a time at least, throw aside their own peculiar, and, under present circumstances, impracticable plans, and unite in some feasible attempt to benefit their constituents. As it is, one aims at an alteration of the Currency, another of the abolition of the Corn-laws, another extensive Emigration, and so forth; each insisting upon the preeminent importance of his own project, *but refusing to exert himself heartily for that of a brother Member*. This is not the way in which a Ministry is to be kept in check, or a Nation to be benefited by its Representatives. In proof of this, we ask, what has the Independent party effected for the country during the last six months?

The Ministers must perceive that they have lately been acting upon false principles. Surely they will take advantage of the approaching days of leisure to prepare to pass through the next session with credit. The Nation is sick of the old humdrum formalities of the King's Speech. Let his Majesty be made to speak with heartiness and oppeness to his Parliament; let his servants describe fully and precisely the state of their several departments, and the measures connected with them, which it is proposed to lay before the Representatives of the Nation. But in order to do this, *Ministers must not be idle during the Autumn*. They will do wisely not again to rely upon the unfortunate state of parties in the country, which has hitherto maintained them in their places. Important as the last session of Parliament has been, it is easy to discern that the next will be far more so. Whether it will close amidst the gratitude, or scorn and disgust of the public, depends mainly upon the manner in which Members and Ministers employ the recess.

* We state this fact from our own personal experience. We shall mention an instance, to show how such knowledge may easily be obtained. In one of the barren hours of a long debate which had become quite wearisome, we exchanged a seat under the Gallery for a seat in Bellamy's; and soon got surrounded by a knot of the staunchest Ministerial voters in the whole House. We began to compare opinions on the measures of the session and the merits of Ministers in regard to them, and found, to *our* very considerable astonishment, that we were nearly all of the same mind. One Member was frank enough, however, to confess, that, much as he had disapproved of some things, he had voted with Ministers in every division—*and would continue to vote with them to the prorogotion:* he had set out with a resolution to give them the entire first session, for the development of their plans: next session, it would be altogether different—he would then vote independently, without favor as without enmity to the Administration, according to the merits of each particular case.

MISCELLANEA.

Sir Francis Burdett recently gave a grand entertainment to the members of the Bonaparte family, at his residence in the Green Park. (it is not often that we have to record such extravagant doings on the part of Sir Francis.)

It is reported that Sir Harry has left the whole of his unentailed property amounting of 20,000*l*, a year, to his friend Mr. A. Francis Holyoake.

We are glad to hear it reported that Lord Hill is likely to take some measures for ascertaining the qualifications of candidates for military commissions. The system of appointing young men to commissions, without any sort of examination, is an abominable abuse; and we can see no possible reason why candidates for the Army should not be obliged to show themselves at the Horse Guards. The public have at least a right to *some* precaution against the admission of *dwarfish* and *wheathy* youths into the military force. Every young man who is recommended for a commission in the Royal Marines, is obliged to appear before the Board of Admiralty; and why a similar practice should not exist in the Commander-in-Chief's Office, we should be very glad to learn.—*United Service Gazette.* (All this sounds very well; and when we hear of some dwarfish or unhealthy sons of Tory Dukes being rejected by Lord Hill on account of their personal deficiencies, we shall be ready to give his Lordship due credit for his independent and impartial zeal for the service. Every young man, it seems, is obliged to appear before the Admiralty Board previously to obtaining a commission in the Marines: we should like to know to what class the *rejected* belong. The scions of aristocracy we believe are not particularly partial to the Marines.)

The *Court Journal* says, that the Emperor of Russia has desired his representatives in London and Paris, to say that he is willing to allow the return of certain Polish exiles of high rank, and the restoration of their property, on the condition of their giving him satisfactory guarantees that they will not attempt anything against the existing system.

British Army in 1833.—Cape of Good Hope, 1725 officers and men; Gibraltar, 2875; Malta, 2366; Ionian Islands, 2889; Canadas, 2417; Western Africa, 255; Nova Scotia and Bermuda, 3222; Windward and Leeward Colonies, 4432; Jamaica, Bahamas, and Honduras 3122; Mauritius, 1445; Ceylon, 3517; New South Wales and its dependencies, 2539. Totals, 30,855. In Great Britain there were 5731 cavalry, 4452 foot-guards, and 18,569 infantry:—Total 28,772. Ireland 2626 cavalry, 745 foot-guards, and 19,428 infantry.—Total 22,799. In the East Indies 2663 cavalry, and 15,701 infantry, making a grand total of 100,790.

Miss Fanny Kemble has retired from the stage for ever. A gentleman of great wealth, and of the highest respectability, residing in the United States, became enamoured of this young lady, as we understand, soon after her arrival in that country, and was incessant in his attention to her. Arrangements have been made between the parties, with the entire consent of Mr. Charles Kemble, who is on his return to this country, and the marriage will take place with as little delay as possible.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The Russian Government has published a manifesto in defence of the subjugation of Poland. It is a laboured, but unsuccessful attempt, to prove that the Treaty of Vienna has not been broken by her late proceedings towards that country.

A New Power.—There is a prospect that in a few years, perhaps months, the whole system of steam-enginery will undergo a revolution. Some of our readers are probably not aware, that no material improvement in steam-engine machinery can obtain any chance of being adopted, unless the inventor be able to produce a saving of at least five-eights in the expense of fuel; because, otherwise, it will not indemnify the proprietor of an engine for availing himself of the improvement. Mr. Ericson, however, is about to take out a patent for the employment of a new power,—that of heated air; in which he offers a saving of fuel of eight-tenths. He has amply proved the practicability of his projection; for an engine of one-horse power upon the new principle, has been working upon his premises with complete success for the last three months. It has been inspected by the most eminent practical engineers in the country.—*Courier, Sept.* 16.

Principle of Taxation.—Taxes are required for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses of Government, in protecting the aggregate wealth of the nation against foreign aggression, and the individual property of each member of the community against the invasion of it by any other members of the same community. We are here speaking merely of the principle of taxation, and not of its present amount. Taxes, therefore, ought to be regarded as a premium paid to Government for the protection of property, exactly in the same way that premiums are paid to assurance offices for the insurance of property against fire; and to be just, they ought to be borne by each individual in proportion to the property by him enjoyed in the State. For what should we think, for instance of an insurance company requiring as great a premium for insuring a poor man's cottage as the mansion of a nobleman?—*Cobbett's Magazine for August.*

An Open Heart—A noble youth of the family of Montgomery, from a fall and consequent abscess on the side of the chest, had the interior marvellously exposed, so that after his cure, on his return from his travels, the heart and lungs were still visible and could be handled; which, when it was communicated to Charles the First, he expressed a desire that Harvey should be permitted to see the youth and examine his heart. "When," says Harvey, "I had paid my respects to this young nobleman, and conveyed to him the king's request, he made no concealment, but exposed the left side of his breast, when I saw a cavity into which I could introduce my fingers and thumb; astonished with the novelty, again and again I explored the wound, and first marvelling at the extraordinary nature of the cure, I set about the examination of the heart. Taking it in one hand, and placing the finger of the other on the pulse of the wrist, I satisfied myself that it was indeed the heart which I grasped. I then brought him to the king, that he might behold and touch so extraordinary a thing, and that he might perceive, as I did, that unless when we touched the outer skin, or when he saw our fingers in the cavity, this young nobleman knew not that we touched the heart!"—*Sir Charles Bell's Bridgewater Treatise.*

The Marquis of Anglesey.—The Marquis of Anglesey intends departing from Ireland for a few days. Fortunately, there is at present less to disturb public tranquillity than has ev[illegible] to the lot of a journalist to comment on i[illegible] country. Insurrectionary movements have [illegible]n totally repressed, and crimes of an agrarian character are few in number. Bad men fear the law, and the good have been inspired with a confidence unprecedented in our history. Ireland enjoys a profound repose. From one end of the island to the other the law has been vindicated and its dominion established; the offenders have been punished, and the good citizen has been taken into alliance with that authority, which has been characterized by the advancement of a general amelioration of the institutions of the country. The Marquis of Anglesey has the high gratification of witnessing these fruits of his government. He will take his departure from among us, bearing with him the respect and affection of those who can value virtue and appreciate exalted character.—*Dublin Times,*

Grand Entertainment at Constantinople.—On the 7th of last month Count Orloff, the Russian Ambassador to the Port, preparatory to his leaving Constantinople, gave a grand ball and supper in honour of the Emperor's birth-day. The hotel of the Russian embassy stands in the village of Bujukdere, on the shore of the Bosphorus, immediately in front of the hills on the Asiatic side, which are covered with the white tents of the army. The fleet, consisting of 12 sail of the line, one of them an immense three-decker, three frigates, and a whole cloud of transports, are anchored between the hotel of the embassy and the camp. It was a brilliant sight during the whole of Sunday, the vessels dressed out in their flags and colours, and firing repeated salutes from the camp and Admiral's ship. The whole surface of the Bosphorus was covered with boats filled with Turks, Greeks, and persons of all nations. At night the Palace was illuminated with clusters of variegated lamps, forming various devices, and ships were lighted up as by magic, from the deck to the mast-head, and a grand performance of fireworks took place on rafts prepared for the occasion. Some of these were exceedingly well managed, particularly a representation of Mount Vesuvius; but the main emblematical display, in which the Emperor of Russia and the Sublime Porte were to be seen swearing eternal friendship, failed, and a part of the machinery having taken fire, the design was obliged to be abandoned. The Sultan was as happy as any child in looking on from the deck of his steam-boat, which he ordered to be moored as close to the Russian hotel as possible. After the fireworks, a ball was given within doors, and the evening concluded by a splendid supper laid out in the garden, in a space covered over by canvass, and illuminated by variegated lamps, as numberless as those of Vauxhall. Count Orloff sat at the centre of the table, with Lady Ponsonby on his right, and the Lady of Admiral Roussin on the left hand, Lord Ponsonby and Admiral Roussin being then next to their respective ladies; the other foreign ministers were placed immediately near them, and opposite to Count Orloff were assembled the greater part of the Sultan's ministers and officers of state, who pou[illegible]ed down the champagne with a most scandal[illegible]zing devotion. The Sultan himself could not, with regard to his dignity, appear, but he remained on board his steamer during the time of supper, consoling himself with champagne, of which, he is said to be particularly fond.—*Plymouth paper; Times, August* 17.

De la Croix relates the following almost incredible instance of sagacity in a cat, which, even under the receiver of an air-pump, discovered the means of escaping a death which appeared to all present inevitable:—"I once saw," says he, "a lecturer upon experimental philosophy place a cat under the glass receiver of an air-pump, for the purpose of demonstrating that very certain fact that life cannot be supported without air and respiration. The lecturer had already made several strokes with the piston, in order to exhaust the receiver of its air, when the animal, who began to feel herself very uncomfortable in the varified atmosphere, was fortunate enough to discover the source from whence her uneasiness proceeded. She placed her paw upon the hole through which the air escaped, and thus prevented any more from passing out of the receiver. All the exertions of the philosopher were now unavailing; in vain he drew the piston; the cat's paw effectually prevented its operation. Hoping to effect his purpose, he let air again into the receiver, which, as soon as the cat perceived, she withdraw her paw from the aperture, but whenever he attempted to exhaust the receiver, she applied her paw as before. All the spectators clapped their hands in admiration of the wonderful sagacity of the animal, and the lecturer found himself under the necessity of liberating her, and substituting in her place another that possessed less penetration, and enabled him to exhibit the cruel experiment."—*Times, Augt* 15.

Great Events from Trifling Causes.—A writer in the last *Quarterly Review* has discovered that ladies' hoops were the main props of the house of Hanover and the monarchy, and that the "dreadful crisis" in which the countrry is now involved originates in the banishment of the former from the court circle. "It (the hoop) triumphed over criticism, exclaims the reviewer, "but, alas! it has vanished before the dry utilitarian principles of the age. And kings, forgetful that, as the French Chancellor said to Louis XV., 'they are themselves only ceremonies,' have lent their hands to level those barriers and to obliterate those distinctions which, trifling as they may seem, are essential to a monarchy!" The writer then proceeds to express a wish, that "for the short time we are likely to have a court the hoop's delightful round might be revived;" suddenly checking himself, however, he winds up in a paroxysm of despair—"But it is idle to dwell on such trifles, we observe them merely as tokens and harbingers—the leaves fall before the tree dies!"

Bombay:—Printed and published for the Proprietors by Sorabjee Dorabjee, at the Courier Press, No 9, Church Lane, where all communications addressed to EDITO, Rare received.